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JEFF C. DAVIS.

The Brave General Breathed His Last Yesterday After an Illness of Only Four Days.

A Cold Contracted at the Unveiling of the Thomas Statue was the Immediate Cause of Death.

A Outline of the Military Career of the Deceased--His Rapid Advance in Rank.

His Career as an Officer of the Union Army--The Encounter with General Nelson.

The President's Message Stolen from the Treasury Department.

A General Rush for the Office of Supervisor of the Census.

Edison Speaks Concerning the Electric Light.

Operation of an Armed Mob of Railroad Graders in Kansas.

A Gang of Milwaukee Murderers Held for Trial.

CONGRESS.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—There were the usual scenes to-day which attend the opening of each session of Congress. The galleries and corridors of the House were crowded, and the desks of the members were decorated. There were 232 members present and 55 absent.

The reading of the President's message was commenced at 1:50 p. m

The opening of the Senate was very quiet, and little interest was shown in that body.

The President sent in the nomination of Secretary of War McCrary, for Judge of the United States Court to succeed Judge Dillon. No nominations were made for the English and Russian Missions.

JEFF C. DAVIS.

Another of the Heroes of Fort Sumter Gone.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1—General Jefferson C. Davis died at Room No. 129 at the Palmer house at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. While his death was a great surprise to most people, it was not wholly unexpected to those who enjoyed his intimate acquaintance.

Since the 1st of October General Davis had been more or less in Chicago, whither he came to attend the meeting of the board of inquiry which was to consider the position of troops at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. During the past five years he had been afflicted with yellow jaundice, which had completely poisoned his system. During his recent visit to Washington to attend the unveiling of the Thomas statue he contracted a severe cold. Last Tuesday he returned to Chicago with Mrs. Thomas. Wednesday morning he called at General Sheridan's headquarters, although he suffered very much at the time. This was the last time that he left his room, as during Wednesday night he was attacked with pneumonia, which at a very early hour yesterday morning assumed the form of typhoid pneumonia. Surgeon William C Spencer, of General Sheridan's staff, and Drs Ben C Miller and E H Horsey attended him and held several consultations. They were soon aware that the end was near. He was unconscious after two o'clock yesterday morning, except at short intervals, and Mrs Davis was informed by the physicians that the General could not live through last night, and that probably he would die before six o'clock in the afternoon. General Sheridan and other gentlemen were sent for, but arrived too late. Everything possible was done, but without avail. The General passed quietly away at 3:30 o'clock without any apparent suffering. Only Mrs Davis and Dr Horsey were present at the time.

Telegrams announcing his death were immediately sent to Governor Williams, of Indiana; Generals Ben Harrison, Straight and Love, all of Indianapolis, and intimate personal friends of the deceased. No answers had been received up to a late hour last evening. General Sheridan and the members of his staff called immediately in company with their wives, and condoled with Mrs. Davis. Several prominent military gentlemen guarded the remains during the night.

The remains will be sent to Indianapolis for burial at 8 o'clock this evening, via. the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis road, and will be accompanied by several members of General Sheridan's staff. It is probable that a detachment from the First Regiment will escort the remains from the Palmer house to the depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets

General Davis was Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kansas. He was born in Clark County, Ind, and was in his 53d year. He was very young when he entered the service, having joined the Third Indiana Volunteer Infantry in June, 1846. His first scene of military action was in Mexico. Two years after his enlistment, in June, 1848 he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the First United States Artillery. He became First Lieutenant in February, 1852, and was at Fort Sumter with the little brave band who refused to surrender to the Southern secessionists when the honor of the American flag was assailed. After having been promoted to a captaincy, he was attached to the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was very active during the late war, principally in Kentucky and Tennessee. He accompanied Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. His promotions were very rapid and were as follows: Brigadier General Volunteers, December, 1861; Brevet Major United States Volunteers, August, 1864. He commanded in 1866 the Department of Kentucky, and in 1867 commanded the expedition to Alaska, which department he commanded to August, 1870. For gallant service at Pea Ridge, he obtained a Brevet Major, United States army, and for similar conduct at Resaca, Ga., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States army; for services at Kenesaw Mountain, Brevet Brigadier General, United States army; Brevet Major General United States army, for conduct at Jonesboro, Ga. In July, 1866, General Davis became Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, which regiment he commanded at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and one daughter, 12 years of age, who is attending school.

General Davis was one of the nation's stalwart defenders, true to the core, and one of the ablest and most reliable officers in the army. He was staunch and upright, always obedient to the country's call, and admired and beloved by all who knew him. He was of a tall, commanding figure, rather slight in build, and wore a full beard.

General Davis gained not a little notoriety in 1861 by his encounter with General W. Nelson, of the Union army. Nelson was a brave and honest soldier, but possessed a temper that was not agreeable to his companions, and many unpleasand characteristics that entitled him in the opinion of many to the name of bully. While at the Galt House, in St Louis, he grossly insulted General Davis. The latter felt the sting and going to his room he procured a pistol. Returning, he met Nelson on the stairs and shot him dead. He had the sympathy and assistance of all noble minded citizens. He was tried by a court martial and honorably acquitted. The affair caused much political commotion at the time, and it was very long before the excitement incident to it subsided.

THE PIRATES.

The President's Message Stolen from the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Secretary Sherman is very indignant at the success of the pirates who captured the message and his report from under his very eyes. Both documents were printed in the printing office of the Treasury Department where all the confidential printing of the government is done, and were very closely guarded, so that they could have been obtained only by theft. The secret service detectives are picking up clues and if the thief is detected the Secretary will not only dismiss him, but prosecute him for larceny. The President is indifferent about the matter, but says he, of course, does not like to see his message printed prematurely. The documents were sold to the newspapers who bought them by the correspondent of a Western evening paper, and fabulous prices are said to have been paid. If half the sum that is claimed to have been given, was paid, it was an expensive piece of enterprise.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 30—The preliminary examination of Robert Madden, Jack Madden, William Crowley, Michael Tobin, Frank O'Hearn, Thomas Barry and Mike McCrew, charged with the murder of Hermann Meiser at a dance in the Town of Granville last Sunday night, was concluded in the Municipal Court to-day. Judge Mallory held all of the accused for trial. The bail of Jack Madden and Michael Tobin was fixed at $8,000 each, that of Robert Madden at $5,000, and that of each of the rest at $500. Tobin would have been discharged for want of evidence, but from the fact that when put upon the stand to testify against the Maddens he gave testimony criminating himself as one of the principals in the shocking and brutal murder.

LAWLESSNESS.

TOPEKA, Nov. 30—Advices received here state that trouble occurred yesterday among a grading party on the Kansas Central Railroad. It appears that, while the contractor was paying his men, a large number of forged checks for his men's time were presented to him, which he refused to pay, whereupon a mob of graders with cocked revolvers took possession of the contractor's quarters and forced him to pay the checks, whereupon citizens of the vicinity became highly incensed at the action of the rioters, organized a posse, arrested the ringleaders of the mob, and restored order.

THE CENSUS.

WASHINGTON, Nov 30—There is an immense pressure upon the President for appointments as supervisors of the census. One hundred and fifty of those officers are to be appointed. The President told an applicant yesterday that he had committed the selection of supervisors to General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, and that he should not receive any applicants, but when Mr Walker had made out a list for his approval, he should inquire into the fitness of each man.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29—The burial of Dr. Browne, of Bellefontaine, O., found dead in the woods, was twice postponed on account of indications of life, though found dead (or supposed to be so) several days ago. No signs of decomposition are visible, and the face remains flushed. His wife is nearly distracted.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

MENLO PARK, N. J., Nov. 29—All of the statements telegraphed regarding the light are mere guess work. I shall, however, make a public exhibition within four weeks from this date, from which the public can judge of success.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

THE BOSSE EMBEZZLER.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29—In conversation with a reporter to-day, H. M. Finch, of the counsel for Mitchell's bank, stated that the criminal proceedings against Charles G. Bosse, the embezzling bookkeeper, would be commenced as soon as the amount of the moneys appropriated by him can be ascertained. Experts are still engaged in a thorough examination of Bosse's books, but the task is likely to be tedious and prolonged past present calculation.

THE NATION!

Annual Message of President Hayes' to Congress.

He Congratulates the Country on the Success of Resumption,

Recommends the Suspension of the Silver Dollar Coinage,

And Thinks the Retirement of Legal Tenders Should Be Provided For.

A Lengthy Chapter Devoted to Civil-service Reform.

The Departments---The Fisheries---Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1—The following is the message of President Hayes, delivered to Congress this afternoon:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The members of the Forty-sixth Congress have assembled in their first regular session under circumstances calling for mutual congratulations and grateful acknowledgment to the Giver of all good for the large and unusual measure of National prosperity which we now enjoy. The most interesting events which have occurred in our public affairs since my last annual message to Congress are connected with the financial operations of the Government directly affecting the business interests of the country. I congratulate Congress on the successful execution of the Resumption act. At the time fixed, and in the manner contemplated by law, United States notes began to be redeemed in coin. Since the 1st of January last they have been promptly redeemed on presentation, and in all business transactions, public and private, in all parts of the country, they are received and paid out as the equivalent of coin. The demand upon the Treasury for gold and silver in exchange for United States notes has been comparatively small, and the voluntary deposit of coin and bullion in exchange for notes has been very large. The excess of the precious metals deposited or exchanged for United States notes over the amount of United States notes redeemed is about $40,000,000.

The resumption of specie payments has been followed by a very great revival of business. With a currency equivalent in value to the money of the commercial world, we are enabled to enter upon an equal competition with other nations in trade and production. The increasing foreign demand for our manufactures and agricultural products has caused a large balance of trade in our favor, which has been paid in gold, from the 1st of July last to November 15, to the amount of about $59,000,000. Since the resumption of specie payments there has been a marked and gratifying improvement of the public credit. The bonds of the Government bearing only 4 per cent interest have sold at or above par, sufficient in amount to pay off all of the National debt which was redeemable under the present laws. The amount of interest saved annually by the process of refunding the debt since March 1, 1877, is $14,297,177. The bonds sold were largely in small sums, and the number of our citizens now holding the public securities is much greater than ever before. The amount of the National debt, which matures in less than two years, is $792,121,700, of which $500,000,000 bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. It is believed that this part of the public debt can be refunded by the issue of 4 per cent bonds and by the reduction of interest which will thus be effected about $11,000,000 can be annually saved to the Treasury. To secure this important reduction of interest to be paid by the United States, further legislation is required, which it is hoped will be provided by Congress during its present session. The coinage of gold by the mints of the United States during the last fiscal year was $40,986,912.

The coinage of silver dollars since the passage of the act for that purpose up to November 1, 1879, was $45,000,850, of which $12,700,344 have been issued from the Treasury, and are now in circulation, and $32,300,706 are still in the possession of the Government. The pendency of the proposition for unity of action between the United States and the principal commercial nations of Europe to effect a permanent system for the equality of gold and silver in the recognized money of the world, leads me to recommend that Congress refrain from new legislation on the general subject. The great revival of trade, internal and foreign, will supply during the present year its own instructions, which may well be awaited before attempting further experimental measures with coinage. I would, however, strongly urge upon Congress the importance of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the coinage of silver dollars upon the present legal ratio. The market value of the silver dollar being uniformly and largely less than the market value of the gold dollar, it is obviously impracticable to maintain them at par with each other if both are coined without limit. If the cheaper coin is forced into circulation it will, if coined without limit, soon become the sole standard of value, and thus defeat the desired object, which is a currency of both gold and silver, which shall be of equivalent value, dollar for dollar, with the universally-recognized money of the world. The retirement from circulation of United States notes, with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts, is a step to be taken in our progress to a fair and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the Government and the interest and security of the people. It is my firm conviction that the issue of the legal-tender paper money, based wholly upon the authority and credit of the Government, except in extreme emergency, is without warrant in the Constitution, and a violation of sound financial principles. The issue of United States notes during the late civil war, with the capacity of legal tender between private individuals, was not authorized except as a means of rescuing the country from imminent peril. The circulation of these notes as paper money for any protracted period of time after the accomplishment of this purpose was not contemplated by the framers of the laws under which they were issued. They anticipated the redemption and withdrawal of these notes at the earliest practicable period consistent with the attainment of the object for which they were provided. The policy of the United States steadily adhered to from the adoption of the Constitution has been to avoid the creation of a National debt, and when, from necessity, in the time of war, debts have been created, they have been paid off on the return of peace as rapidly as possible. With this view, and for this purpose, it is recommended that the existing laws for the accumulation of a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the public debt within a limited period be maintained. If any change of the objects or rates of taxation is deemed necessary by Congress, it is suggested that experience has shown that a duty can be placed on tea and coffee which will not enhance the price of those articles to the consumer, and which will add several millions of dollars annually to the Treasury.

THE SUPPRESSION OF POLYGAMY.

The continued deliberate violation by a large number of the prominent and influential citizens of the Territory of Utah of the laws of the United States for the prosecution and punishment of polygamy demands the attention of every department of the Government. This Territory has a population sufficient to entitle it to admission as a State. The general interests of the Nation, as well as the welfare of the citizens of the Territory, require its advance from the Territorial form of government to the responsibilities and privileges of a State. This important change will not, however, be approved by the country, while the citizens of Utah, in very considerable number, uphold a practice which is condemned as a crime by the laws of all civilized communities throughout the world. The law for the suppression of this offense was enacted with great unanimity by Congress more than seventeen years ago, but has remained until recently a dead letter in the Territory of Utah because of the peculiar difficulties attending its enforcement. The opinion widely prevailed among the citizens of Utah that the law was in contravention of the

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

This objection is now removed. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the law to be within the legislative power of Congress, and binding, as a rule of action, for all who resided within the Territories. There is no longer any reason for delay or hesitation in its enforcement. It should be firmly and effectively executed. If not sufficiently stringent in its provisions, it should be amended, and, in aid of the purpose in view, I recommend that more comprehensive and more searching methods for preventing as well as punishing this crime be provided. If necessary to secure obedience to the law, the enjoyment and exercise of the rights and privileges of citizenship in the Territories of the United States may be withheld or withdrawn from those who violate or oppose the enforcement of the law on this subject. The elections of the past year, though occupied only with State offices, have not failed to elicit, in the political discussions which attended them all over the country, new and decisive evidence of the deep interest which the great body of citizens take in the progress of the country toward a more general and complete establishment, at whatever cost, of universal security and freedom in

THE EXERCISE OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

While many topics of political concern demand great attention from our people, both in the sphere of National and State authority, I find no reason to qualify the opinion I expressed in my last annual message, that no temporary or administrative interests of Government, however urgent or weighty will ever destroy the zeal of our people in defense of the primary rights of citizenship, and that the power of public opinion will override all political prejudices and all sectional and State attachments in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizens of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect. I earnestly appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of all good citizens of every part of the country, however much they may be divided in opinions on other political subjects, to unite in compelling obedience to existing laws aimed at the

PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

I respectfully urge upon Congress to supply any defects in these laws which experience has shown, and which it is within its power to remedy. I again invoke the cooperation of the Executive and Legislative authorities of the States in this great purpose. I am fully convinced that if the public mind can be set at rest on this paramount question of popular rights, no serious object will thwart or delay the complete pacification of the country, or retard the general diffusion of prosperity.

REFORMING THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In a former message I invited the attention of Congress to the subject of the reformation of the Civil Service of the Government, and expressed the intention of transmitting to Congress, as early as practicable, a report upon this subject by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission. In view of the fact that during a considerable period the Government of Great Britain has been dealing with administrative problems and abuses in various particulars analagous to those presented in this country, and that, in recent years, the measures adopted were understood to have been effective and in every respect highly satisfactory, I thought it desirable to have fuller information upon the subject, and accordingly requested the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission to make

A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

for this purpose. The result has been an elaborate and comprehensive report. The report sets forth the history of the partisan spoils system in Great Britain, and of the rise and fall of the Parliamentary patronage, and of official interference with the freedom of elections. It shows that, after long trials of various kinds of examinations, those which are competitive and open on equal terms to all, and which are carried on under the superintendence of a single Commission, have with great advantage been established as conditions of admission to almost every official place in the subordinate administration of that country and of British India. The completion of the report, owing to the extent of the labor involved in its preparation, and the omission of Congress to make any provision either for the compensation or the expenses of the Commission, has been postponed until the present time. It is herewith transmitted to Congress. While the measures of another Government are of no authority for us, they are entitled to influence to the extent to which their intrinsic wisdom and their adaptation to our institutions and social life may commend them to our consideration. The views I have heretofore expressed concerning the defects and abuses in our civil administration remain unchanged, except in so far as an enlarged experience has opened my sense of the duty both of officers and of the people themselves to cooperate for their removal. The grave evils and perils of a partisan spoils system of appointment to office and office tenure are now generally recognized. In the resolutions of the great parties, in the reports of Departments, in the debates and proceedings of Congress, in the messages of Executives, the gravity of these evils has been pointed out, and the need of their reform has been admitted. To command the necessary support, every measure of reform must be based on common right and justice, and must be compatible with the healthy existence of great parties, which are inevitable and essential in a free State. When the people have approved a policy at a National election, confidence on the part of the officers they have selected, and of the advisers who, in accordance with our political institutions, should be consulted in the policy which it is their duty to carry into effect, is indispensable. It is eminently proper that they should explain it before the people, as well as illustrate its spirit in the performance of their official duties. It hardly need be pointed out that very different considerations apply to the greater number of those who fill the subordinate places in the civil service. Their responsibility is to their superiors in official position. It is their duty to obey the legal instructions of those upon whom that authority is involved, and their best public service consists in the discharge of their functions irrespective of partisan politics. Their duties are the same whatever party is in power, and whatever policy prevails. As a consequence, it follows that their tenure of office should not depend upon the prevalence of any policy or the supremacy of any party, but should be determined by their capacity to serve the people most usefully, quite irrespective of partisan interests. The same consideration that should govern the tenure should also prevail in the appointment, discipline, and removal of these subordinates. The authority of appointment and removal is not a perquisite which may be used to aid a friend or reward a partisan, but is a trust to be exercised in the public interest, under all the sanctions which attend the obligation to apply the public funds only for public purposes. Every citizen has an equal right to the honor and profit of entering the public service of his country. The only just ground of discrimination is the measure of character and capacity he has to make that service

MOST USEFUL TO THE PEOPLE.

Except in cases where, upon just and recognized principles, as upon the theory of pensions, offices and promotions are bestowed as rewards for past services, their bestowal upon any theory which disregards personal merit is an act of injustice to the citizen, as well as a breach of that trust subject to which the appointing power is held. In the light of these principles it becomes of great importance to provide just and adequate means, especially for every department and large administrative office, where personal discrimination on the part of its head is not practicable for ascertaining those qualifications to which appointments and removals should have reference.

TO FAIL TO PROVIDE SUCH MEANS

is not only to deny the opportunity of ascertaining the facts upon which the most righteous claim to office depends, but of necessity to discourage all worthy aspirants by handing over appointments and removals to mere influence and favoritism. If it is the right of the worthiest claimant to gain the appointment, and the interest of the people to bestow it upon him, it would seem clear that a wise and just method of ascertaining personal fitness for office must needs be an important and permanent function of every just and wise Government. It has long since become impossible in the great offices for those having the duty of nomination and appointment to personally examine into the individual qualifications of more than a small proportion of those seeking office, and with the enlargement of Civil Service that proportion must continue to become less. In the early years of the Government the subordinate offices were so few in number that it was easy for those making appointments and promotions to ascertain the merits of the candidates. Party managers and methods

HAD NOT THEN BECOME POWERFUL

agents of coercion hostile to the free and just exercise of the appointing power. A large and important part of the duty of restoring the civil service to the desired purity and efficiency rests upon the President; and it has been my purpose to do what was within my power to advance such prudent and gradual measures of reform as will most surely and rapidly bring about that radical change of system essential to make our administrative methods satisfactory to a free and intelligent people by a proper exercise of authority. It is in the power of the Executive to do much to promote such a reform, but it cannot be too clearly understood that nothing adequate can be accomplished without co-operation on the part of Congress and considerate and intelligent support among the people. Reforms which challenge the generally accepted theories of parties and demand changes in the methods of the departments are not the work of a day. Their permanent foundations must be laid in sound principles and in an experience which

DEMONSTRATES THEIR WISDOM

and exposes the errors of their adversaries. Every worthy officer desires to make his official action an honor to his country. But the people themselves, far more than their officers in public station, are interested in a pure, economical and vigorous administration. By laws enacted in 1858 and 1855, and now in substance incorporated in the Revised Statutes, the practice of arbitrary appointments to several of the subordinate grades in the great departments was condemned, and examinations as to capacity, to be conducted by the Departmental Boards of Examiners, were provided for and made conditions of admission to the public service. These statutes are a decision by Congress that an examination of some sort as to attainments and capacity are essential to the

WELL-BEING OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The important questions since the enactment of these laws have been as to the character of these examinations, and whether official favor or partisan influence or common right and merit were to control the access to the examinations. In practice these examinations have not always been open to worthy persons generally who might wish to be examined. Official favoritism and partisan influence as a rule, appear to have designated those who alone were permitted to go before the Examining Boards subjecting even the Examiners to a pressure from the friends of the candidates very difficult to resist. As a consequence, the standard of admission fell below that which the public interest demanded. It was almost inevitable that a system which provided for various separate Boards of Examiners, with no common supervision or uniform method of procedure, should result in confusion, inconsistency, and inadequate tests of capacity

HIGHLY DETRIMENTAL TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

A further and more radical change was obviously required. In the annual message of December, 1870, my predecessor declared that "there is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of departments as that of appointments, nor is there any such arduous and thankless work imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men, for the public places. The elevation and purification of the Civil Service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States." Congress accordingly passed the act approved March 3, 1871. "To regulate the Civil Service of the United States and promote the efficiency thereof," giving the necessary authority to the Executive to institute a civil service reform. Acting under this statute, which was interpreted as intended to secure

A SYSTEM OF JUST AND EFFECTUAL EXAMINATIONS

under uniform supervision, a number of eminently competent persons were selected for the purpose, who entered with zeal upon the discharge of their duties, prepared with an intelligent appreciation of the requirements of the service, the regulations contemplated, and took charge of the examinations, and who, in their capacity as a Board, have been known as the Civil Service Commission. Congress for two years appropriated the money needed for the compensation and for the expense of carrying on the work of the Commission. It appears from the report of the Commission, submitted to the President in April, 1874, that examinations had been held in various sections of the country, and that an appropriation of about $25,000 would be required to meet the annual expenses, including salaries, involved in discharging the duties of the Commission. The report was transmitted to Congress by special message of April 18, 1874, with the following favorable comment upon the labors of the Commission: "If sustained by Congress I have no doubt the rules can, after the experience gained, be so improved and enforced as to still more materially benefit the public service, and relieve the Executive, members of Congress, and the heads of Departments from influences prejudicial to good administration. The rules, as they have hitherto been enforced, have resulted benificially, as is shown by the opinions of the Cabinet and their subordinates in the departments, and in that opinion I concur." And in the annual message of December of the same year similar views are expressed and an appropriation for continuing the work of the Commission again advised. The appropriation was not made, and, as a consequence the active work of the Commission was suspended, leaving the Commission itself still in existence without the means therefore of causing qualifications to be tested in any systematic manner, of securing for the public service the advantages of competition upon any extensive plan. I recommended in my annual message of December, 1877, the making of an appropriation for the resumption of the work of the Commission. In the meantime, however, competitive examinations, under many embarrassments, have been conducted within limited spheres in the executive departments in Washington, and in a number of the custom houses and post-offices of the principal cities of the country, with a view to further test their effects, and in every instance they have been found to be as salutary as they are stated to have been under the administration of my predecessor. I think the economy, purity, and efficiency of the public service would be greatly promoted by their systematic introduction, wherever practicable, throughout the entire Civil Service of the Government, together with ample provision for their general supervision, in order to secure consistency and uniform justice.

Reports from the Secretary of the Interior, from the Postmaster-General, from the Postmaster in the City of New York, where such examinations have been some time on trial, and also from the Collector of the Port, the Naval Officer, and the Surveyor in that city, and from the Postmasters and Collectors in several of the other large cities, show that the competitive system, where applied, has in various ways contributed to improve the public service. The reports show that the results have been salutary in a marked degree, and that the general application of similar rules cannot fail to be of decided benefit to the service. The reports of the Government officers in the City of New York especially bear decided testimony to the utility of open competitive examinations in their respective offices, showing that these examinations and the excellent qualifications of those admitted to the service through them, have had a marked incidental effect upon the persons previously in the service, and particularly upon those aspiring to promotion. There has been on the part of these latter an increased interest in the work, and a desire to extend acquaintance with it beyond a particular desk, and thus the morale of the entire force has been raised. The examinations have been attended by many citizens, who have had an opportunity to thoroughly investigate the scope and character of the tests, and the method of determining the results, and these visitors have without exception approved the modes employed, and several of them have publicly attested their favorable opinion upon such consideration.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

I deem it my duty to renew the recommendation contained in my annual message of December, 1877, requesting Congress to make the necessary appropriations for the resumption of the work of the Civil Service Commission. Economy will be promoted by authorizing a moderate compensation to persons in the public service who may perform extra labor upon or under the Commission as the Executive may direct. I am convinced that if a just and definite test of merit is enforced for admission to the public service, and in making promotions, such abuses as removal without good cause and partisan and official interference with the proper exercise of the appointing power will in a large measure disappear. There are other administrative abuses to which the attention of Congress should be asked in this connection. Mere partisan appointment and the constant peril of removal without cause very naturally lead to an absorbing and mischevious political activity of those thus appointed, which not only interferes with the due discharge of official duty, but is incompatible with the freedom of elections, not without warrant in the view of several of my predecessors in the Presidential office directly in accordance with the law of 1871 already cited, I endeavored, by regulation made on the 22d of June, 1877, to put some reasonable limits to such abuses. It may not be easy, and it may never, perhaps, be necessary, to define with precision the proper limit of political action on the part of Federal officers. But while their right to hold and freely express their opinions cannot be questioned, it is very plain that they should neither be allowed to devote to other subjects the time needed for the proper discharge of their official duties, nor use the authority of their office to enforce their own opinions, or to coerce the political action of those who hold different opinions. Reasons of justice and public policy quite analogous to those which forbid the use of official power for the oppression of the private citizen impose upon the Government the duty of protecting its officers and agents from arbitrary exactions. In whatever aspect considered, the practice of making levies for party purposes upon the salaries of officers is highly demoralizing to the public service and discreditable to the country. Though an officer should be as free as any other citizen to give his own money in aid of his opinions of his party, he should also be as free as any other citizen to refuse to make such gifts. If salaries are but a fair compensation for the time and labor of the officers, it is gross injustice to levy a tax upon them. If they are made excessive in order that they may bear the tax, the excess is an indirect robbery of the public funds. I recommend therefore that such a revision and extension of the present statutes as shall secure to those in every grade of official life or public employment the protection with which a great and enlightened Nation shall guard those who are faithful in its service.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with foreign countries have continued peaceful. With Great Britain there are still unsettled questions, growing out of the local laws of the maritime provinces, and the action of provincial authorities deemed to be in derogation of rights secured by treaty to American fishermen. The United States Minister in London has been instructed to present a demand for $105,305 02 in view of the damages received by American citizens at Fortune Bay on the 6th day of January, 1878. The subject was then taken into consideration by the British Government, and an early reply is anticipated. Upon the completion of the necessary preliminary examination, the subject of our participation in the provincial fisheries, as regulated by treaty, will at once be brought to the attention of the British Government with a view to the early and permanent settlement of the whole question, which was only temporarily adjusted by the Treaty of Washington. Efforts have been made to obtain the removal of the restrictions found injurious to the exportation of cattle to the United Kingdom. Some correspondence has also occurred with regard to the rescue and saving of life and property upon the lakes, which has resulted in important modifications of the previous regulations of the Dominion Government on the subject, in the interest of humanity and commerce.

In accordance with the joint resolution of the last session of Congress, Commissioners were appointed to represent the United States at the International Exhibitions in Australia, one of which is now at Sydney, and the other to be held next year at Melbourne. A desire has been expressed in the important and growing trade with Australia that an increased provision should be made by Congress for the representation of our industries at the Melbourne Exhibition next year, and the subject is respectfully submitted to your favorable consideration.

The assent of the Government has been given to the landing on the coast of Massachusetts of a new and independent transatlantic cable between France, by way of French Island of St. Pierre and this country, subject to any future legislation of Congress on the subject. The conditions imposed, before allowing this connection with our shores to be established, are such as to secure its competition with any existing or future lines of marine cable, and preclude amalgamation therewith; to provide for entire equality of rights to our Government and people with those of France in the use of the cable, and prevent any exclusive possession of the privilege as accorded by France to the disadvantage of any future cable communication between France and the United States which may be projected and accomplished by our citizens. An important reduction of the present rates of communication with Europe, felt to be too burdensome to the interests of our commerce, must necessarily flow from the establishment of this competing line. The attention of Congress was drawn to the propriety of some general regulations by Congress of the whole subject of transmarine cables by my predecessor in his message of December 7, 1875, and I respectfully submit to your consideration the importance of Congressional action in this matter.

SPAIN.

The questions of grave importance with Spain, growing out of the incidents of the Cuban insurrection, have been for the most part happily and honorably settled. It may reasonably be anticipated that the Commission now sitting in Washington for the decision of private cases in this connection will soon be able to bring its labors to a conclusion. The long-standing question of the East Florida claims has lately been renewed as a subject of correspondence, and may possibly require Congressional action for its final disposition. A treaty with the Netherlands with respect to Consular rights and privileges similar to those with other Powers has been signed and ratified, and the ratifications were exchanged on the 31st of July last.

Negotiations for extradition treaties with the Netherlands and Denmark are now in progress.

Some questions with Switzerland with regard to pauper and convict emigrants have arisen, but it is not doubted that they will be arranged upon a just and satisfactory basis. A question has also occurred with respect to an asserted claim by Swiss municipal authorities to exercise tutelage over the persons and property of Swiss citizens naturalized in this country. It is possible this may require adjustment by treaty. With the German Empire frequent questions arise in connection with the subjects of naturalization and extradition, but the Imperial Government has constantly manifested a desire to strictly maintain and comply with all treaty stipulation in regard to them.

In consequence of the omission of Congress to provide for a diplomatic representative at Athens, the Legation to Greece has been withdrawn. There is now no channel of diplomatic communication between the two countries, and the expediency of providing for one in some form is submitted to Congress. Relations with Austria, Prussia, Italy, Portugal, Turkey, and Belgium continue amicable, and marked by no incident of special importance.

A change of the personal head of the Government of Egypt has taken place. No change, however, has occurred in the relations between Egypt and the United States.

The action of the Egyptian Government in present to the City of New York one of the ancient obelisks which possess such historical interest is highly appreciated as a generous mark of international regard. If prosperity should attend the enterprise of its transportation across the Atlantic, its erection in a conspicuous position in the chief commercial city of the Nation will be soon accomplished.

The treaty recently made between Japan and the United States in regard to the revision of former treaties, it is now believed, will be followed by similar action on the part of other Treaty Powers. The attention of Congress is again invited to the subject of the indemnity funds received some years since from Japan and China, which, with their accumulated interest, now amount to considerable sums. If any part of these funds is justly due to American citizens they should receive it promptly, and whatever may have been received by the Government in excess of strictly just demands should in some form be re-

[CONCLUDED TO MORROW.]

THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1879.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Trains at Janesville station.

-ARRIVE-

From Monroe	8:36 a m
From Prairie du Chien	1:45 p m
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	4:40 p m
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	6:50 p m

-DEPART-

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East	8:36 a m
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East	12:40 p m
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St Paul	8:40 p m
For Monroe	6:50 p m

WM. B. NOYES, Agent.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

Trains at Janesville Station.

	Arrive	Depart.
Going North—		
Day Express	1:30 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
Fond du Lac passenger.	8:40 p. m.	8:45 p. m
Going South—		
Day Express	2:30 p. m.	2:35 p. m.
Fon du Lac passenger.	6:55 a. m.	7:00 a. m.

M. HUGHETT, Gen'l Supt.
W. H. STENNETT, General Passenger Agent.
ian20dtjan1'78

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE AT CLINTON JUNCTION.

West Bound.

Day Express	10 53 A M
Night Express	10 11 P M
Accommodation	3 20 P M

East Bound.

Day Express	3 10 P M
Night Express	5 33 A M
Accommodation	10 53 A M

D. A. OLIN, Gen'l Sup't.
FRED WILD, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Post-Office.—Summer Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way	1:30 p. m.
Madison and Milwaukee	7 p. m.
Chicago Through, Night via Milton and Watertown Junctions	7:00 a. m.
Green Bay and Way	2:35 p. m.
Monroe and Way	9:00 a. m.
Madison and Way	1:50 p. m.
Milwaukee and Way	5:00 p. m.

OVER-LAND MAILS ARRIVE.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by	12:00 m.
Emerald Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by	12:00 m.
East Troy, via Johnstown, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by	6:00 p. m.
Beloit stage	11:00 a. m.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Madison and Milwaukee	8 p. m.
Chicago Through, Night via Milton Junction also Milton	8:00 p. m.
Chicago and Way	2:00 p. m.
All points East, West and South of Chicago	2:00 p. m.
All points East, West and South of Chicago via Milton Junction	8:00 p. m.
Green Bay and Way, including Minnesota, Northern Michigan and Northern Iowa	1:10 p. m.
Milwaukee and Way	11:50 a. m.
West, Madison, via M. & P. du C. R. W., including Northern Iowa	8:20 p. m.
Monroe, Brodhead and Way	7:15 p. m
Rockford, Freeport and Way	2:00 p. m.

OVER-LAND MAILS CLOSE.

Beloit stage by	4:00 p. m.
Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	2:00 p. m.
East Troy, via Rock Prairie, Johnstown Richmond, &c., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	7:00 a. m
Emerald Grove and Fairfield, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	2:00 p. m

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Daily from 8:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. On Sundays from 12:00 to 1:00 p. m. Money Order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:00 a. m. to 12:00 m., and from 1:00 to 5:00 p. m., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers for sale at East front wicket from 8 a m to 8 p m. Orders for stamped envelopes with return card printed thereon, should be left at the Money order Department.

On Saturday night ONLY, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train; and on Monday morning ONLY, a through pouch is made up and forwarded to Chicag on the 7 o'clock train.

☞By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

A Natural Bagpipe in the Head of a Little Georgia Negro.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Yesterday morning a Constitution reporter observing quite a crowd around a negro boy in the car shed, approached and inquired the cause of the excitement. He discovered that the boy was a musical prodigy on a very unique scale. By placing his right hand over his right ear and partially opening his mouth this boy gave the exact imitation of the musical tones of the Scottish bagpiper, playing many airs with perfect accuracy. The music seemed to come from the inside of the boy's head, and many people were attracted to the spot, thinking that the bagpipes were giving forth their rich, mild melody. The boy was very accommodating, and played many airs, gliding with ease from the gay to the grave. For instance he played Dixie with great spirit and rapidity, and then in the most mournful and slowest cadences gave "Streams of Mercy Never Ceasing." His name is Alonzo Barnes, and he hails from Eastman. He is only eighteen years of age, and says that he found out by accident about three years ago that his head was full of bagpipes, and has been practicing upon them ever since. He said that he could play any tune that was whistled; whereupon he suggested that some one in the crowd give something from "Pinafore." He had never heard of the piece, but called upon man after man in the crowd to whistle for him, but no one seemed to be equal to the task. All admitted that they had once heard it, but so long ago that it was difficult to recall. The boy holds nothing whatever in his mouth, but simply places his right hand over his right ear and without the slightest effort starts his bagpipes.

Visiting Thomas Paine's Grave.

Among the places in the United States which Mr. Holyoake (the English apostle of the co-operative-store system) has visited with most interest is the home and grave of Thomas Paine, near New Rochelle, on the Sound. He says he was more anxious to see that spot than to see Washington's tomb. He thinks Washington behaved unworthily, after all Paine had done for American liberty, in refusing to interfere to save his life when he was in danger of the guillotine in Paris. Some years ago Mr. Holyoake took the trouble to trace up Paine's bones, which Cobbett carried away to England. He found that Lord Lovelace, the husband of Lord Byron's daughter, had possession of them for a time, and that after his death they fell into the hands of his steward, Ainslie. He thinks they are still in existence, and could be redeemed and placed under the monument at New Rochelle, if an effort were made.

"They certainly ought to be brought back," he said, "and an association should be formed to purchase the ground on which the monument stands, and keep it in order. The farm-house where Paine spent his last years will be pulled down before long. I have made arrangements to buy from it an old Franklin stove, which I am assured was the one Paine warmed himself by. It stands in the room that was his study."

In an answer to a question as to his impressions of this country, Mr. Holyoake replied: "I was not astonished that America was 'big;' I had heard as much at home and I knew that in my three months' visit I should be able to overrun only half of it. I am as one who has gone only to the margin of Wonderland. What I am astonished at is the people. Nature made the country; it is freedom which has made the people. I came here without prejudice. I have always belonged to and worked for a class of people who cannot afford to have prejudice. I came not to see something I expected, but to see what there was to see,

mighty territories, and how they did it and what they did it for, in what spirits, in what hope and in what prospects. I never saw the human mind at large before, and acting on its own account, and I have seen it with a glad surprise. Every error and every virtue strive here for mastery, but humanity has the best of the conflict, and progress is uppermost."

A STOLEN FORTUNE.

The Man Who Squandered it Giving Himself to be Punished.

NEW YORK, November 25—A Frenchman, giving his name a Albert Mavergne, 30 years of age, called upon the police last night and stated that in 1876 he was in the jewelry business with his brother-in-law in Paris. In the month of November of that year he was given $30,000 worth of diamonds to sell a party who previously examined the stones and ordered them sent to his place of business. Mavergne says that instead of delivering the diamonds he sailed for this country, where he traveled under the name of Abraham Levy. He sold a portion of the property on his arrival in New York and then started for the Black Hills, where he disposed of the rest of the valuables and squandered the money in drinking and gambling. Finding himself penniless and unable to obtain work he decided to make his way to this city and give himself up, with a view of getting the authorities to send him back to France to be punished for the offense. It is said that at the time Mavergne left France the authorities requested the police of this city to locate him, but did not ask for his arrest. It was directed to let the French Consul dispose of the matter as he should think best.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONUNDRUM

What is the use of going out into the cold without good warm underclothing, when you can buy it as cheap as you can at E. T. FOOTE'S, who has the best goods in that line of any one in the city? Cardigan Jackets, fancy Hosiery, the best Buck Glove for 75c. There is no use talking, I will give you more and better goods for your money than any other store in the city. Goods shown under the best light, and they will bear close inspection. If you don't believe it come and see for yourself. In the Custom Department I have a full line of all the desirable goods—overcoatings, full line of diagonals, elisians, and plain beavers. Scotch suitings, an endless variety. A large arrival of Gents' Furnishing Goods, and the best Umbrella for a half dollar that was ever raised in Janesville.

E. T. FOOTE.

West Milwaukee St., two doors west of the Post Office.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

REDUCED PACKAGE RATES

Between 3,600 Offices of this Co. in New England, Middle and Western States; also to offices of nearly all Connecting Lines.

—MONEY—

Currency and Gold, Pkgs not exceeding

$20...15c. | $40...20c. | $50...25c.

Large sums in much smaller proportion.

MERCHANDISE.

Lowest and Highest Charges, according to Distance.

Packages not exceeding

1 lb.	25c.	4 lbs.	25 to 60c.
2 lbs.	25 to 30c.	5 "	25 to 75c.
3 "	25 to 45c.	7 "	25 to $1.

PRINTED MATTER.

BOOKS, and other matter, *wholly in print*, ordered from, or sent by, dealers, &c., PRE-PAID:

2 lbs. 15c. | 3 lbs. 20c. | 4 lbs. 25c.

WM. G. FARGO, Pres't.
J. R. BOTSFORD Agent.
daw1½mo

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GOOD PLAN. Combining and operating many orders in one vast sum has every advantage of capital, with skillful management. Large profits divided pro rata on investments of $25 to $10,000. Circular, with full explanations how all can succeed in stock dealings, mailed free. LAWRENCE & CO., 21 Broad Street, New York.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wisconsin.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month Books sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 7 Wall St., N. Y.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents, Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
sep15daw4w

BLANKS!

FOR

Constables' Accounts with Rock County

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR BILL OF FARE FOR Cold Weather!

Chinchilla, Plush, Beaver and Sealskin Caps; All-Wool Underwear, different colors; Dogskin, Calf, Buckskin, Beaver and Sealskin Gloves and Mittens, lined and unlined. Worsted, Cashmere and Silk Scarfs and Mufflers. Fur Collars; Heavy Merino and Woolen Hosiery; Ear Muffs and Wristlets; Knit Jackets, variety of colors. Lap Robes; Buffalo Robes and the handsomest line of Wolf Robes ever shown in the city.

Oh, Yes! We have a few OverCoats too, as many as we can put on twelve tables and new ones coming in almost every day

We also do Merchant Tailoring, but haven't said much about it this Fall as we have been behind in orders ever since the 1st of September and it has been impossible for us to procure a sufficient number of good tailors to accommodate our many customers. We hope, however, "that it will be all right in the Spring."

M. C. SMITH & SON,
Square Dealing.

General Grant!

Or any other person would be surprised to see the immense and costly stock of

FURNITURE!

BRITTON & KIMBALL are receiving daily for the Fall and Holiday trade. Parlor and Chamber Suits at surprisingly low prices. Have on hand the finest Parlor goods ever brought to this city and at prices that cannot be beat in the country. Marble Top Tables and Pier Glasses very low Easy Chairs, Bamboo Chairs, Fancy Stands suitable for Christmas presents. Pick out your goods now, before they advance; we will set them aside for you. If you don't want to buy, come in and let us show you good goods. The reason you see our wagon constantly delivering goods is, we are selling so cheap. Try us. Thanks to all our patrons.

Respectfully,
BRITTON & KIMBALL.

UNDERTAKING:

Any work in the undertaking line we will do at very reasonable rates. Every facility for preserving the dead. Fourteen years experience. Satisfaction guaranteed.

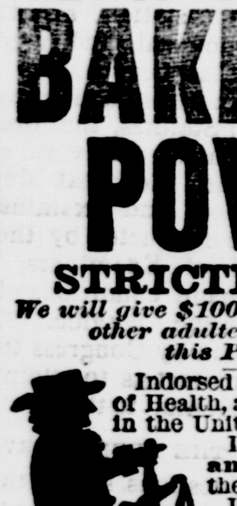
BRITTON & KIMBALL,
Next Door to the Post Office, Janesville, Wis.
sep19dawly

BEST IS CHEAPEST!

LEWIS' CONDENSED BAKING POWDER

STRICTLY PURE!

We will give $1000.00 for any Alum or other adulteration found in this POWDER.



Indorsed by the Brooklyn Board of Health, and by the best chemists in the United States.

It is STRONGER than any Yeast Powder in the world.

It NEVER FAILS to make light bread when used as directed.

It is COMMENDED by every housekeeper who has given it a fair trial.

It is an entirely NEW INVENTION, without any of the bad qualities of soda or saleratus, yeast or other baking powders.

It has in itself a tendency to sustain and nourish the system.

Good food makes good health; and health is improved or impaired in proportion as the food we eat is nutritious or otherwise.

LEWIS' BAKING POWDER always makes good food.

One can of this is worth two of any other baking compound.

It makes bread whiter and richer.

More than half the complaints of bad flour arise from the use of common baking powders, which often make the best of flour turn out dark bread.

The most delicate persons can eat food prepared with it without injury.

Nearly every other baking powder is adulterated and is absolutely injurious.

This is made from Refined Grape Cream of Tartar, and is PERFECTLY PURE.

It makes the BEST, lightest, and most nutritious

BREAD, BISCUIT, CAKE, CRULLERS, BUCKWHEAT, INDIAN, AND FLANNEL CAKES.

A single trial will prove the superiority of this Powder.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
GEO. T. LEWIS & MENZIES CO.
PHILADELPHIA.

Notice of Taking Depositions

4,300 blank, just printed.

GROCERIES, &C.

OYSTERS!

People should remember the celebrated OVAL BRAND OF RAW OYSTERS Put up by A. BOOTH.

THEY CANNOT BE EXCELLED

For Sale by
C. F. RANDALL & CO.
feb10dawly

TURKEYS!

The undersigned announces to the Poultry growers of Rock and adjoining counties, that they are now in the field again, and shall buy all the prime fat

Turkeys, Geese and Ducks

offered them during the Poultry season. Turkeys taken either alive or dressed. We shall at all times pay the highest price in cash that the market will afford.

Everybody can find us at our old quarters, No 3 Main Street, where we hope to see all of our old customers, and lots of new ones.

Yours Respectfully,
G. W. HAWES.
Janesville, Nov. 1st, 1879. nov3daw3m

1879 THANKSGIVING DINNERS!

You can get everything needful for a first-class spread at

DENNISTON'S FANCY GROCERY!

We have all varieties of the goods mentioned below:

Preserves,	Canned Fruits,
Jellies,	Canned Meats,
Catsup,	Potted Meats,
Pickles,	Mustards,
Brandy fruits,	Cheese,
Raisins,	Soups,
Salad Dressing,	Sweet Herbs,
Olive Oil,	Coffee,
Celery Salt,	Perfume,
British Table Salt,	Orange flower water,
Spanish Olives,	Rose Water,
Table Vinegar,	Bay Rum,
Starches,	Flavoring extracts,
Honey,	Spices,
Condensed Milk,	Baking Powder,
Maple Sugar,	Chocolate,
Tamarinds,	Gelatine,
Canton Ginger,	Isinglass,
Lime Juice,	Dried Fruits,
Raspberry Vinnegar,	Seeds,
Marmalade,	Nuts,
Jams,	Figs,
Canned Fish,	Malaga Grapes,
Canned Vegetables,	California Pears,

Teas, Oysters, Celery, Sugar Cured Hams, Dried Beef, Bacon. All kinds of Crackers, Bread, Rusks, Rolls, Extra Mince Pies, and any quantity of other good things. J. A. DENNISTON.
aug29dtf

HEADQUARTERS! FOR MALLORY'S BALTIMORE OYSTERS!

—AT—

Wholesale and Retail

PARTIES FurnisheD REASONABLE.

ALL KINDS OF

LampS, BurnerS

AND

CHIMNEYS!

Good Quality and Cheap.

Dealer in Fruits, Groceries, &c.

JOHN DAVIES,
25 West Milwaukee Street
oct23dly

U. S. MAIL AND STAGE!

Running Daily

Between Beloit and Janesville: leave Beloit at 8 a. m., leave Janesville at 4 p. m. Fare each way 75 cents for one person and ordinary baggage: for extra baggage small additional charges. Packages carried and errands done at reasonable rates Leave orders at principal hotels or at Postoffice in either city.

C. H. BIBBINS, Proprietor.
sep15dtf

Great Central Route

The only Route East, via

NIAGARA FALLS.

Michigan Central AND Great Western RAILWAYS And Connections.

Through Pullman Cars to New York City without change.

Four Express Trains leave Chicago daily, except Sundays. Sunday Express leaves at 3:45 p m, for

NIAGARA FALLS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON
And all Eastern Poins.

All trains upon this line are thoroughly equipped with elegant twelve wheeled passenger coaches, magnificent smokers' car and the celebrated

Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars.

The Pullman Cars run daily between Chicago and New York without change.

Trains connect at Grand Trunk Junction near Detroit, with the

Grand Trunk Railway

For local points in Canada, New York and New England.

Passengers from Western Roads holding thro tickets are transferred free of charge to Michigan Central depot in Chicago.

Through tickets can be purchased at all offices of connecting roads in the west. In Chicago, at the General office, where sleeping car accommodations can also be engaged.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,

YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

A Full Stock of Patent Medicines, Pure Fresh Drugs, Herbs Chemicals and Dye Stuffs, Strictly Pure White Lead, Mineral and Chemical Paints, Linseed, Head Light, Kerosene, Machine, Lantern and Neatsfoot Oils, Window Glass and Putty. All kinds of Brushes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, and Chest Protectors, Liver, Kidney, and Stomach Pads.

Humphery's Homeopathic Specifics,

Infants Food, Nursing Bottles, and Family Syringes, Sponges, Chamoise Skins, and Feather Dusters. Horse, Cattle and Poultry Condition Powders, Liniments, Ointments Salves, and Butter Color. Pure Whiskies, Gins and Wines. The best Cigars in the city. Everything kept in any Drugstore we keep and we sell goods cheaper than any store in the city, quality considered. 41 West Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis.

CROFT & SHERER.
nov12dly

The Oldest Jewelry House in Southern Wisconsin,

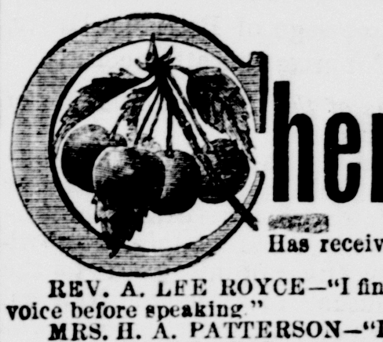
WEBB & HALL, JEWELERS.

Are making large additions to their stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c., and will endeavor to have their

24th Annual Display of Holiday Goods

Surpass any made by them. Their reputation for Square Dealing is established. Their prices will be the lowest, and quality guaranteed. Corner Main and Milwaukee Streets.
nov5dly

COLLINS'



Cherry COUGH CURE!

Has received the endorsement of every one who has used it. Read what some of them say:—

REV. A. LEE ROYCE—"I find it is particularly efficacious in clearing and strengthening the voice before speaking."

MRS. H. A. PATTERSON—"I cheerfully certify that I have found it all that is claimed for it."

E. F. CARPENTER—"I consider it the very best cough medicine I have ever used."

G. VEEDER—"I consider it the *ne plus ultra* cough cure."

A. HYATT SMITH—"I cheerfully recommend it as pleasant to the taste, and very beneficial in its effects."

D. D. BENNETT—"It is the best preparation I have ever used for removing irritation of the throat so common with speakers and singers."

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YOUNG AMERICA DRY GOODS HOUSE!

A Full Line of all Kinds of Goods Usually Found

In a first class Dry Goods House, which have been bought at bottom prices, and will be sold so low that no one who desires Good Goods will go elsewhere. I mean business. My stock is complete. Do not fail to give me a call.

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The medium for the administration of the Heavenly Remedy. After years of toil and patient experiment, we take pleasure in laying before the public the most perfect instrument for the application of Electricity to the human body ever invented. Constructed on strictly scientific principles, and combining in its manufacture the latest discoveries of eminent electricians, we unhesitatingly declare that it is "Unequalled in power and curative influence." Its superiority over the belts in the market consists in the fact that it gives a real current. The belts that pretend to generate a current of electricity by the action of the acids of the body upon plates of zinc, or other metals contained in them, are unmitigated frauds of no more value than an ordinary girdle.

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Its cheapness, combined with its efficiency, gives it a decided advantage over any other Belt in the market. It excels in durability, and if broken can be repaired without difficulty. It does not soil the clothing or irritate the skin, and the patient wears it with positive comfort instead of the intolerable nuisance that other Belts are. Send for circulars.

Price of Belt, $10.00; with suspensory for nervous debility, complete, $11.00. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. The Western M'f'g Co., 155 and 157 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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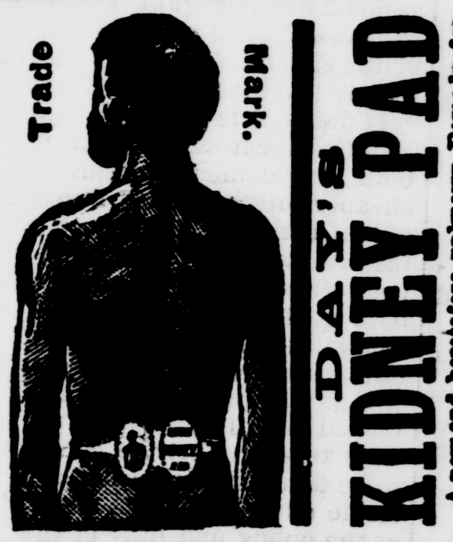

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It avoids internal medicines; is comfortable to the patient, certain in its effects, and cures when nothing else can.

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Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

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JEFFERSON WORK!

Which we sell at a very small margin.

We Make Boots & Shoes to Order

same as usual, and we think

WE MAKE BETTER GOODS

now than ever. We feel thankful to the people of Janesville and surrounding country for their liberal patronage, which enables us to keep such a stock on hand, and hope they will continue the same. Remember the place—sign of the Lion Boot, 36 Myers House Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

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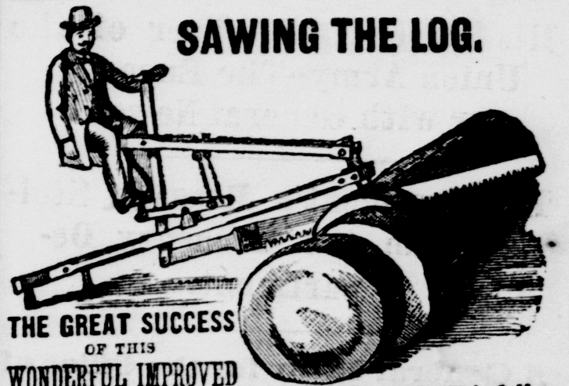

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THIS WONDERFUL IMPROVED Labor Saving RIDING SAW MACHINE is fully demonstrated by the number in use and the present demand for them. It saws Logs of any size. One man can saw more logs or cord wood in one day and easier than two men can the old way. It will saw a two foot log in three minutes. Every Farmer needs one. Township agents wanted. Send for Illustrated Circular and Terms.

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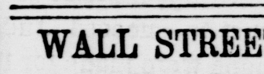

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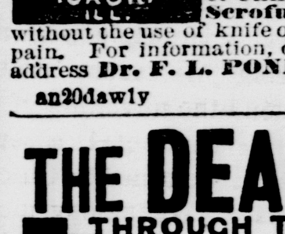

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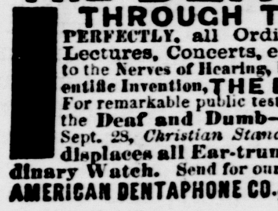

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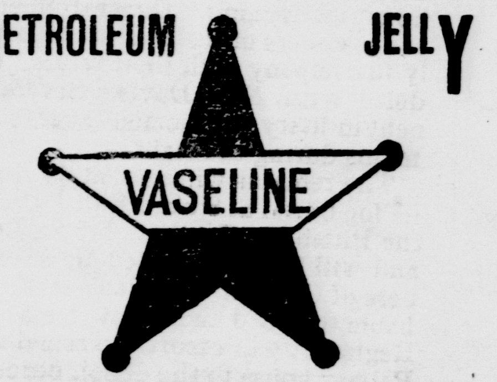

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The toilet articles made from pure Vaseline—such as

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A new work, price 50 cents by mail. Mysteries of Nature, Physiology of Marriage, Organs of Generation, Diseases of Youth and Manhood; a wealth of choice and valuable information, of interest to both sexes. Nothing offensive to good taste and refinement. Information never before published. No family should be without it. ☞Address, Dr. A. G. OLIN, 203 Clark St.
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Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

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PATENT MEDICINES,

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We keep a large stock of

FANCY & TOILET Articles!

BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS,
HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS,
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SHOULDER BRACES.

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And we will try and make it for your interest to do your trading at

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HIGH PRICES ON

Boots and Shoes,

Gloves and Mittens

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Sell Boots and Shoes so Low?

Because they buy for cash in large quantities, pay no rent, do their own work, and of course they can sell cheap. Give them a call at 13 West Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis. sep16d1y

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fine Furniture, and Bedroom Sets.

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On and after date will furnish Hearse and Carriages for Funerals in city at $3.00 each.

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The cheapest, best and most reliable Life Insurance Association in the west. They are also agents for Ætna Life and 10 substantial Fire Insurance companies, and have farms in the county and elsewhere to exchange for city property

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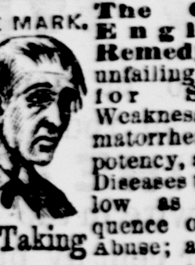
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The Great English Remedy, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.

☞ Sold in Janesville by A. J. Roberts and all Druggists everywhere. H. Bosworth & Sons, Milwaukee, Wholesale Agents. jan17dawly

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THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1879.

A SOCIETY SENSATION.

How a St. Louis Street Car Conductor Won the Heart of a Millionaire's Daughter, and Lost It in an Unguarded Moment by His Offer to Dead-Head the Family.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Having finished collecting his fares, the conductor of a Washington avenue horse car came back to his perch on the rear platform and said there would no smoking allowed on the car. It seemed to delight him to say this; he looked as if he were a saint.

The passenger said he had seen people smoke on the car before, and the conductor said: "Not this car," as he jerked the bell strap and stuck his thumb in the back of a lady to support her as she boarded the conveyance of civilization.

"I didn't say this car," said the passenger, as he threw his Havana into the street.

"It's nothing to me whether a man smokes or not," growled the conductor, "only I catch thunder for it from the company."

"Seeing that the fellow softened, and noticing a regretful glance creep over his face, passenger concluded to engage him in "sweet converse." Reassuring himself that the conductor had no deadly weapon concealed on his person, the cigarless citizen ventured.

"One of you fellows struck oil in Chicago the other day?"

The "conductor" knit his eyebrows as if the word "fellows" had alarmed the bile on his liver, and then asked "How was that?"

"Rich man's daughter became fascinated with him; ran away from home and married him. And it has caused quite a stir."

"Girl didn't weaken?" he asked quickly, for the statement interested him greatly.

"No; she is firm."

A CONDUCTOR THINKS OF LOVE.

"Do you know what I think?" he asked. It would have puzzled a phrenologist to have guessed what he thought, or whether he ever thought at all or not; but the citizen made no allusion to this, and kept the fellow in a good mood by asking him what it was he did think.

"I think a hoss-car conductor has as much right to marry rich as anybody else, if he can get the chance; don't you?"

"Why, of course."

"An' more of us would get there if we only had time to devote to the girls. You see, mister, a conductor's life don't give him no chance to write poetry and soft letters, or to hang around the gates."

The citizen ventured that the routine of the lives of such men afforded little time for the pleasures incident to courtship.

"An' then when we make a mash some dry goods clerk will find it out, an' will foller his girl home an' take her home. I have noticed that a dry goods clerk is the most jealous of men, an' specially of conductors."

"You interest me," said the citizen.

"You see we have chances of makin' a mash where nobody else kin. We flirt on the sly; sometimes it takes, an' sometimes it don't. FRinstance, I see a purty high-strung girl on the corner with her finger up. I put up my finger and smile—this way." (May the Lord deliver the citizen from ever seeing such a smile as that again.)

"Ef she gives a correspondin' smile,' he continued, "I stop the keer, and as she gits aboard I gently squeeze her arm as she comes up, noticin' her face all the while to see if it blushes; ef it do, I know she has noticed it, an' then I gently press my my thumb between her shoulders, ostens'bly to steady her, but in reality to test her more; ef she kind a' totters it is evidence to my mind that she is susceptible; ef not, I take it she haint no use for me, or else she loves another. Did I get your ticket, sir?"

The citizen had given up one ticket, but rather than run the risk of getting into a dispute and snapping the thread of the charming narrative, he gave up another.

THE ROMANCE BEGINS.

"Yes, indeed," said the fellow with a sigh. What he said it for the citizen could not divine. It had no earthly connection with what he had been talking about, but the citizen did not allude to the irrelevancy of the remark.

"Then, when she sits down I appear indifferent for a while, an' finally venture up and say, 'Fare, please.' If have my voice trained, an' kind o' put a tremble on the word 'please. Ef she fumbles around for change it's a pretty good evidence she's willing to flirt. Ef she pulls out a half case or a case note, when she's got a quarter, you can bet your boots that she would send a 'volenteen' around ef she hed the address. I give her change and a slip without tearin' off any ticket, for ye see we ain't got our necks greased yet on this line, and she notices that she has not been charged for her ride. No matter how rich her father is or many sparks she has got on to her dukes, there aint no girl but what feels a thrill at bein' deadheaded. After while she puts up her finger agin, and I smile——"

"Don't stop to smile; go right on with the story," said the citizen.

"I jerk the bell-strap and help her off. This is where I get my work in, helpin' her off of the keer, I can't give the secret away."

A shadow crept over the fellow's face as he turned his eyes upon a mansion he was passing. He shook his head and proceeded:

"I wish I didn't have to pass that house. I remember of a eppysode I had about it that'll foller me to my grave. She was as fair as one of the angels I've heard about. I commenct with her, as I have been tellin' you, never thinkin' that there would be anything in it. She allus waited for this keer, even if it was rainin'. One day she gave me a little rosebud, and a Mercantile Library ticket was tied on it, with her name on the back, all writ in her own hand, the nicest I ever see.

THE COURTSHIP PROGRESSES.

One day we made an engagement to meet one another down at the library. She showed me the skulpturin' in the room, an' told me who each one was an' what he had been doin' for a livin'. Talk about learnin'—there was the educatedest female I ever struck. But she was business. She said she pitied me, an' often noticed how attentive I was, an' she asked me if I thought she was too good for me. I can't tell ye all that happened; but it wound up in a disaster to me an' to her, poor thing."

The citizen tore off another ticket and handed it to the sad conductor, who put it on his punch. This was 15 cents he had paid on one ride.

"Yes, indeed," he said again; having no reference to anything as before, "you see she wanted me to fly, as she said. Now, if there's any one thing I can't do, it is to fly. She said she was jest too awful to live without a sensation. Then she told me about her lover that had been picked out by her pa and ma, an' she jest despised him. She was wantin' to do somethin' to git even with her pa. I was honest with her. I told her I had no money; don't never deceive a woman about that. It is the fust thing she will find out, an' ef you've lied to her it seems to chill her heart. She said that made no difference; she would hock her sparks."

"Do what?" asked the citizen.

"Soak her gems—put her diamonds into Walker's; don't ye git on?"

The innocent citizen said he did.

"Well, it was fixed up. We was goin' away on a steamboat excurshun together.

THE "GOVERNOR" TRIUMPHS.

"It was knocked in the head jest as we was about to lift the golden mug to our lips. One night she and her pa an' ma an' an' little brother got on the keer together. Thinkin' I would kind o' strike the old man, I sez, 'this ride for the family's on me; Governor, put up your cash.' He took hold of me an' called me a puppy. It was an embarrassin' place to be put in, especially to the maiden. She comes to the front an' said: 'Papa, spare him.' She meant well enough, poor thing, but she jest give the whole thing away right there. The old man rushed on me, an' says, you're one of these fellers that stan's in with coachmen to git the daughters of wealthy people, says he. I told him he was wrong, but he wouldn't have it. An' he took his family off of the keer. I never saw her agin."

"Did she die?" asked the citizen.

"No; ef she was dead I would hitch my soul onto salvashun an' prepare to meet her; but she's locked up in a nunnery, an' ef she ever gits out I don't know whether I'll git her or the feller on Fourth street. It will be an interestin' match when it does come off. Didn't I tell you you couldn't smoke on this car?" he thundered of a sudden.

The citizen said he had not been smoking for the last half hour.

"I 'spose I got excited," he said, "about her, as I do when I pass the house. I allus get a little rattled about this. But it's cured me of suckin' eggs."

"Of what?" asked the astonished citizen, who thought another revelation was to come.

"I mean of flirtin'," replied the conductor. And the car stopped.

MISCELLANEOUS

Swallowing

POISON!

Spurts of disgusting mucous from the nostrils or upon the **tonsils**, Watery Eyes **Snuffles**, Buzzing in the Ears, **Deafness**, Crackling sensations in the Head, Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, **Fetid Breath**, Nasal Twang, Scabs in the Nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRH.

No other such loathsome, treacherous and undermining malady curses mankind. One-fifth of our **Children die** of diseases generated by its **Infectious Poison**, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. **While asleep, the impurities** in the nostrils are necessarily **swallowed into the stomach**, and **inhaled into the lungs** to **poison** every part of the system.

Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and **kills the seeds** of poison in the **farthest parts** of the system. It will not **only relieve**, but **certainly cure** Catarrh at any stage. It is the **only remedy** which in our judgment, has ever yet **really cured** a case of **Chronic Catarrh**.

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

G G Presbury, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.
S Benedict, Jr, Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N Y, (memb of fam'y) Cured of Chronic Catarrh.
E H Brown, 339 Canal St, N Y, Cured of 11 years Chronic Catarrh.
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Mlle Aimee, Opera Prima Donna, "I have received very great benefit from it."
A McKinney, R R Pres., 33 Broad St, N Y: "My family experienced immediate relief."

&c, &c, &c, &c, &c.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the **most important** medical **discovery** since **vaccination**. It is sold by all Druggists, or **delivered** by D B Dewey & Co., 46 Dey St. N Y, at $1 50 a package. To clubs, six packages for **$7.50**. **Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise** is sent **free to anybody**.

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3 DAILY TRAINS
Between
Chicago & St. Paul & Minneapolis.

—:o:—

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is the only Northwestern Line connecting in same Depot in Chicago with any of the Great Eastern and Southern Railways, and is the most conveniently located with reference to reaching any Depot, Hotel or place of business in that City. **Through Tickets** and Through Baggage Checks to all Principal Cities. **Steel Rail Track**, thoroughly ballasted, free from dust. **Westinghouse Improved Automatic Air Brake, Miller's Safety Platform and Couplings** on all Passenger Cars. **The Finest Day Coaches and Palace Sleeping Cars.** This Road connects more Business Centres Health and Pleasure Resorts, and passes through a finer country, with grander scenery than any other Northwestern Line.

A. V. H. CARPENTER,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
S. S. MERRILL,
General Manager.
JNO. C. GAULT,
Ass't Gen'l Manager.
jan1dly

For Sale!

At Gazette Counting Room,

A Beckford Knitting Machine

Which will be sold at a bargain.

10wtf

To Justices of the Peace.

BLANKS for Justice's Return to County Board new and convenient form.

my15dawtf GAZETTE PRINTING CO

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT THE—

Empire Drug Store

The largest and most complete stock of Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes ever shown in Janesville. This day received a new line of Trusses, of which we make a specialty and guarantee a fit. You will always find at the Empire Drug Store a full line of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs and everything usually kept in a first class drug store.

Wm. M. ELDREDGE.

Main Street. - - - - Janesville

aug30d1y

PLEASE READ THE LIST.

—:o:—

The following are some of the solid old insurance companies represented by DIMOCK & HAYNER:

THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, Philadelphia, the oldest and one of the largest stock companies in America; chartered in 1794.

THE OLD ÆTNA, of Hartford, the largest company in America, chartered in 1819.

THE OLD HOME; of New York, another of the largest and strongest companies in this country.

THE OLD PHŒNIX, of Hartford, one of the strongest and best managed companies in the United States.

THE FIRE ASSOCIATION, another of Philadelphia's great insurance corporations, chartered in 1817.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE and the

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool, two of the old England's largest and strongest companies.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, the oldest stock insurance company in the world. Chartered in 1720—being one hundred and fifty-nine years old,—

Each of these companies have several millions of assets and are noted for promptness and fair dealing. Risks written at best rates. Another list of sound old companies will be published in a few days.

E. L. DIMOCK, - SILAS HAYNER,

SMITH & JACKMAN'S BLOCK,

JANESVILLE, - - - - - WISCONSIN

aug30d1y

192 SEE THIS 192

(ON RECORD)

SPLENDIDS!

Sold from the little store, 56 North Main Street, alone, and every one giving perfect satisfaction. It is an easy matter for dealers to every season put in print, "Well, *now we have got* a stove to beat the Splendid." But when you ask them to show up the points of superiority, about all the satisfaction you get is "Oh! we've more frills and nickle plates, and foot rails," &c.; but when you get down to business, the following points possessed by the **SPLENDID**, and found in no other stove to date, is what troubles all the boys to get around:

1st, By the Ventilated Base we present one-third more heating surface.

2d, By the Latch fastenings for all doors, in place of Turn Buckels, you are safe from doors springing open, thereby emitting gases into rooms

3d. By the Sliding and Vibrating Grate we enable you to have a fresh fire at any time free from dust and waste of coal.

4th. The sectional Fire Pot will last longer and can be replaced at one third the expense of any other.

5th, The Revolving Top swinging within circle of stove, never falls off or gets broken.

In regard to finish and fittings of castings and beauty of design, are way ahead of all competition.

In regard to the Splendid Oven or Parlor Cook, we are authorized to make a public test at any time, and guarantee to get up steam quicker and hold it longer on same amount of coal.

We have also the new

ALASKA!

Self-feeding stove for stores, offices, &c., that is Boss. A full line of Cooking and Heating Stoves for coal or wood, at away down prices Being too modest to say much in print, would say for further particulars, consult

N. GRISWOLD,
at 56 North Main St.

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky, and Fairest in the World.

15th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

Commonwealth Distribution Company,

At MACAULEY'S THEATRE,
in the City of Louisville on

DECEMBER 31, 1879,

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY (*all fraudulent advertisements of other lottery companies who claim the sole ownership of "all the grants in Kentucky," to the contrary, notwithstanding*), OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AND ARE SUPERVISED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE STATE.

Every ticket holder can be his own supervisor. Call out his number and see it placed in the wheel. The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize	$30,000	100 priz's $100 each	10,000
"	10,000	200 " 50 "	10,000
"	5,000	600 " 20 "	12,000
10 priz's $1000 each	10,000	1,000 " 10 "	10,000
20 " 500 each	10,000		
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes			$2,700
9 Prizes 200 each,		" "	1,800
9 Prizes 100 each,		" "	900
1,960 Prizes.			$112,400

Whole tickets $2. Half tickets $1.00
27 Tickets, $50, 55 Tickets, $100

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office

Remit by bank draft or express.

ORDERS OF $5 AND UPWARD, BY EXPRESS, CAN BE SENT AT OUR EXPENSE.

Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket holders.

For ticket and informations address only

T. J. COMMERFORD, Courier-Journal building, **Louisville, Ky.**

FOR SALE

At Gazette Counting Room,

At a BARGAIN

A NEW IMPROVED

HOWE SEWING MACHINE

Call and see it.

oct30dawtf

New York Cash Store.

—:o:—

CLOAKS AND DOLMANS!

—:o:—

SHAWLS AND SILKS!

—:o:—

BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES!

—:o:—

Ladies' and Children's White and Scarlet Underwear.

Flannels & Blankets!

—:o:—

TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS!

—:o:—

Hoods & Nubias in Large Variety,

—:o:—

The Largest Stocks of Ladies' Furs in the City, and at Prices that will Suit.

—:o:—

When looking for any of the above goods please call and examine before making purchases, and save from ten to twenty-five per cent.

RESPECTFULLY,

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

Winter Opening of Cloaks

From the best Manufactory in America, at

WINGATE'S

No. 6 East Milwaukee Street

Every department full aud complete and prices lower than ever:

dec17dawly

CIRCUIT COURT for ROCK COUNTY.—Franklin Gould, plaintiff, against Albert H. Marskie and Josephine Marskie, his wife, defendants.

By virtue and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled action, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1878, in favor of the above named plaintiff, and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the post office, in the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock,

On the 8th day of January, A. D. 1880,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises lying and being in the Town of Lima, County of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows, to-wit: As a part of section twenty-two (22) town four (4) north of range fourteen (14) east, beginning on the north and south quarter line of said section twenty-two (22) fourteen (14) chains and fifty-five and one-half links north of the south quarter post of said section running north seven degrees west along said quarter line three (3) chains to a post, thence north eighty-two and one-half degrees east two chains and fifty links to a post, thence south seven degrees east three (3) chains to a post, thence south eighty-two and one-half degrees west two [2] chains and fifty-five and one-half links to a post, the place of beginning, area ¾ of an acre, excepting and reserving four rods square on the northeast corner previously deeded to George W. Reed, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and interest and costs of sale and as may be sold separately without material injury to the parties in interest.—Dated November 24, 1879.

J. J. COMSTOCK,
Sheriff Rock County, Wis.

Cassoday & Carpenter, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Janesville, Wis. nov25doew7w

CIRCUIT COURT ROCK COUNTY.—Jane A. Dodd, Plaintiff, against Richard Clark, Jr., and Mary E. Clark, his wife, A. A. Brown, and Mary Brown, his wife, and Bud Alden, Defendants.

By virtue and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled action in the Circuit Court for Rock County, on the 20th day of November, 1878, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the post office in the city of Janesville, in in said Rock County,

On Monday, the 12th day of January, 1880,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, the following described premises, lying and being in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, known and distinguished as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, all of section number fifteen (15) in town number four (4) north range thirteen (13) east, except that portion heretofore deeded to the Railroad for right of way, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and interest and costs of sale and as may be sold separately without material injury to the parties in interest.—Dated November 21, 1879.

JOHN J. COMSTOCK,
Sheriff Rock County.

Norcross & Dunwiddie, Pl'ff's Att'ys, Janesville, Wisconsin. nov21doew7w

STATE of WISCONSIN—Circuit Court Rock County—Jane Walker, plaintiff, vs. Nathan Havens, Orra Havens, his wife, and John Anderson, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendants:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the Court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.—Dated August 20th, 1879.

BENNETT & SALE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

P. O. Address Janesville, Rock County, Wis.
oct17doew7w

WANTED A competent business man in each county in the U. S. to sell the "Cyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing" by subscription. To such men, with good references, we furnish the outfit free, and give terms that will insure a worker over $100 a month. Address INTERNATIONAL PUB. CO., Box 2482, St. Louis, Mo.

jan20dawly

For Sale

—AT THE—

GAZETTE OFFICE!

Blank Notices of Annual District School Meetings. 3wtf

Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE

:—HAS—:

Visited Janesville

EIGHTEEN YEARS.

HAS met with unparalleled success in the treatment of all

Chronic Diseases

—OF THE—

THROAT,
LUNGS,
HEART,
STOMACH,
LIVER.

Head, nerves, kidneys, bladder, womb, and blood affections of the urinary organs, gravel, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, &c.

Dr. Price's reputation has been acquired by candid, honest dealing and years of successful practice.

My practice not one of experiment, but founded on the laws of Nature, with years of experience and evidence to sustain it, does not tear down, make sick to make well; no harsh treatment, no trifling, no flattering. We know the cause and the remedy needed; no guess work, but knowledge gained by years of experience in the treatment of Chronic diseases exclusively; no encouragement without a prospect. Candid in our opinions, reasonable in our charges, claim not to know everything, or cure everybody, but do lay claim to reason and common sense. We invite the sick, no matter what their ailment, to call and investigate before they abandon hope, make interrogations and decide for yourselves; it will cost nothing as consultation is free. Visits made regularly.

—:o:—

DR. V. CLARENCE PRICE

Can be consulted at JANESVILLE, MYERS HOUSE, Saturday and Sunday, the 10th and 11th of January, 1880.

Patients will address all letters to Dr. V. Clarence Price, Waukegan, Ill., with stamp.

jan19dawtf

EYE & EAR SURGEON!

For the accommodation of patients in Janesville and vicinity, I will be at the MYERS HOUSE *regularly on the First and Third Wednesday of each month*, at which time I will be pleased to meet those suffering from any defect of sight or hearing. As I make no charge for consultation please present your worst cases for examination.

All Surgical operations necessary for the relief of deafness or blindness carefully performed; eyes tested and spectacles scientifically adjusted.

Would respectfully refer to my many patients during the past eight years throughout Rock and adjoining counties.

Office hours from 12 to 3.

E. W. BEEBE, M. D.,
Evansville, Wis.

jy2d-46w1y

A FORTUNE QUICKLY MADE.

MONEY has been made more rapidly within the last few months in Wall St. than at any period since 1873. Immense profits have been realized from small investments. The following affidavit explains itself

Personally appeared before me, George A. Payne, of 134 W. 49th St. New York City, to me known, and on being duly sworn say that on an investment of $25 placed with Thatcher, Belmont & Co., Bankers, and by them operated for a period of two weeks I had returned to me by the said firm **$978.53.**

(Signed) Geo. A. Payne.

State of New York,
City and County of New York. } ss.

Sworn before me this 22d September, 1879.
J. B. Nones, Notary Public, 91 Duane St., N. Y.

Thatcher, Belmont & Co. accept subscribers on their 1 per cent margin or in their concentration of capital, whereby a number of small sums of from $10 and upwards are aggregated and stocks operated. Latest Wall Street information sent free upon application by

THATCHER, BELMONT & CO. Bankers
P. O. Box 1307, or 46 Broad Street, New York City.

nov14dawtw

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEO. H. McCAUSEY
SURGEON DENTIST

Office in Tallman's Block, opposite First National Bank, West Milwaukee st, Janesville, Wis.
feb27dawly

H. H. BLANCHARD'S

LAW COLLECTION, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.

Wanted for collection all notes, bills, accounts and judgments considered good, bad or indifferent, and for foreclosure all mortgages due or past due at his office, on Main street, over M C Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wis. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. B. F. SANBORN,

Physician and Surgeon

Office open and calls attended to day and night. Opposite Post Office, over Cook's Jewelry Store.

Dr. M. A. NEWMAN,
Dental Surgeon,

Office in Smith & Jackman's block, over Rock County National Bank, Janesville, Wis. Practices Dentistry in all its branches. Administers nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth. sep5dawly

Dr. Clara L. Normington

(A graduate of the Woman's Medical College, Chicago,) respectfully offers her services to the people of Janesville and vicinity.

Diseases of Women and Children a Specialty.

Office and Residence over Vankirk's Store. Office hours from 1 to 5 p. m.
3-25dawly

ANGIE KING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office No. 8. W. Milwaukee street, first Door west of Postoffice. Money to loan. Business attended to with promptness and dispatch.
jan24dawly

Q. O. SUTHERLAND, M. D.

Homœpathic Physician & Surgeon

Office and Residence No. 3 Franklin St. (Opposite Corn Exchange.)
Hours—7 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 2½ and 5 to 7 P. M.
mar18dawly

Dr. CHITTENDEN & SON

Physicians & Surgeons!

Office in Cook's Block, opposite Post Office. Residence 38, North Academy Street.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D. G. G. CHITTENDEN, M. D.
mar17daw6mo

J. B. CASSODAY. ED. F. CARPENTER

Cassoday & Carpenter.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Office corner Main and Milwaukee streets, in Lappin's block, JANESVILLE, WIS.
feb3dawly

Get Pure, Fresh Milk!

FROM THE CHAMPION DAIRY.

This Dairy is situated inside the city limits, within one mile of the Post Office, and the milk is delivered over smooth roads, thirty minutes from the cows, morning and evening, at **FOUR CENTS** per Quart. This Dairy embraces sixty head of the best cows in the State. Those wanting pure Milk, please address **CHAMPION DAIRY** through the Post Office, or hail the wagon. ju21dtf

A. GOODRICH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

124 Dearborn Street, Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted. Names changed. sep9d1y

RAILROADS.

THE

Chicago & North-Western RAILWAY

—) IS THE (—

Oldest. Best Constructed, Most Progressive. Best Equipped.

HENCE THE

Most Reliable Railway Corporation Of the Great West

It is to-day, and will long remain the

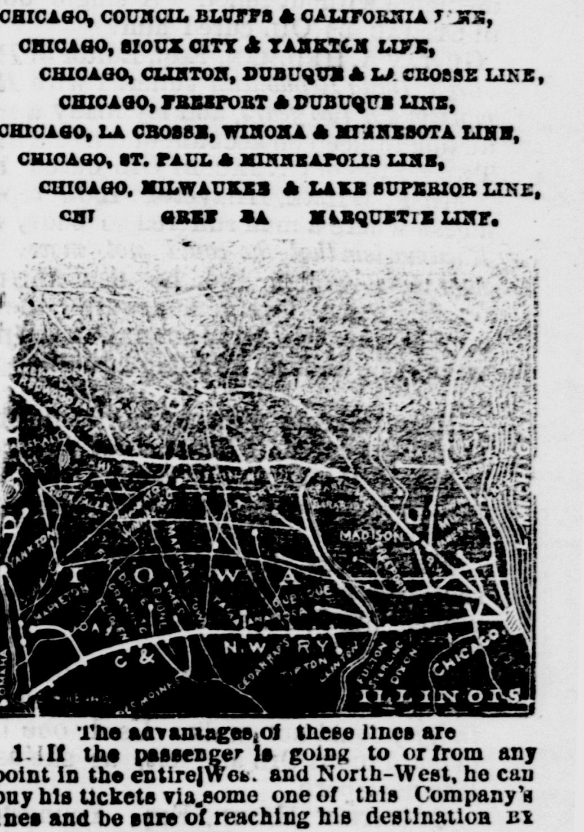
Leading Railway of the West and North-West.

It embraces under one Management

2,158 Miles of Road

and forms the following Trunk Lines:

CHICAGO, COUNCIL BLUFFS & CALIFORNIA LINE,
CHICAGO, SIOUX CITY & YANKTON LINE,
CHICAGO, CLINTON, DUBUQUE & LA CROSSE LINE,
CHICAGO, FREEPORT & DUBUQUE LINE,
CHICAGO, LA CROSSE, WINONA & MINNESOTA LINE,
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE,
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & LAKE SUPERIOR LINE,
CHI GREEN BAY MARQUETTE LINE.



The advantages of these lines are

1. If the passenger is going to or from any point in the entire West and North-West, he can buy his tickets via some one of this Company's lines and be sure of reaching his destination BY IT OR ITS CONNECTIONS.

2 The greater part of its lines are laid with Steel Rails; its road bed is perfect.

3 It is the short line between all important points.

4 Its trains are equipped with the Westinghouse Air Brake, Miller's Platform and Couplers and the latest improvements for comfort, safety and convenience.

5 It is the only Road in the West running the celebrated Pullman Hotel Cars between Chicago and Council Bluffs.

6 It is the only Road running the Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars either way between **Chicago and St. Paul, Green Bay, Freeport, La Crosse, Winona, Dubuque McGregor, Milwaukee.**

7 No road offers equal facilities in number of through trains, equipped with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

8 It makes connections with all lines crossing at intermediate points.

The popularity of these lines is steadily increasing and passengers should consult their interest by purchasing tickets via this line.

Tickets over his route are sold by all Coupon Ticket Agents the United States and Canadas.

Remember you ask for your Tickets via the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and take none other.

For information, Folders, Maps, &c, not obtainable at Home Ticket Office, address any agent of the Company or

W H STENNETT,
Gen'l Pass, Ag't, Chicago, Ill.

MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill.
endwswly

THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1879.

CITY AND COUNTY.

BRIEFLETS.

—Colds are common.

—Last month ot 1879 opens to-day.

—Mutual Improvement Club this evening.

—Have you secured your seats for the little folk's Pinafore? It is to be the most novel and entertaining event of the kind this season.

—Engine Company No. 1, are replacing their fire alarm line with larger wire. Gus Dresser and Tom Mahon are doing the work.

—The Circuit Court to-morrow takes up the consideration of the water cases. There will be a small army of witnesses from out ot the city.

—Scheritzaw had another "hurrah" at his saloon Saturday night. He has caused the arrest of Robert Doty for an alleged assault upon him.

—The musicale and promenade at the Pember house to-night in honor of Mr and Mrs. R. T. Pember, promises to be a most happy occasion.

—The Chicago & Northwestern switch engine got on a little too much speed, to-day, and by some mischance a freight car was smashed somewhat, but nobody hurt, and no great damage done.

—Thomas Selleck, who lives near the Institution for the Blind, complains that some boys in stealing some honey, destroyed two hives of his bees, causing a loss to him of $14. He is after the boys by the law.

—Any of the lady friends of the Knights of Pythias, who have flowers which they can furnish for the banquet to-morrow evening, are kindly requested to leave the same at C. B. Conrad's store at as early an hour to-morrow as possible.

—Officer Brown captured two drunken Teutons Saturday night, who were disturbing the peace. They were both Hermans, one being Herman Lenz and the other Herman Hell. They paid $7.34 each this morning and went on their way.

—The Janesville Guards have arranged to give their annual ball at Cannon's hall, Friday evening, December 12. Those belonging to the military will appear in full dress, and it will be a brilliant and enjoyable affair. Anderson's orchestra will furnish the music, and the arrangements for refreshments, etc., are in full keeping with the nature of the occasion.

—Constable Drake went out into the town of Janesville to arrest a of son John Jones, for an assault. He called for the youth at midnight, having attempted several times before to get him, but in vain. He says that this time Mrs. Jones held onto him while her son got time to climb out of the window and run away. Mrs. Jones has been arrested for resisting an officer.

—Miss Anna Heise, who was so badly injured by falling from a second story porch, died yesterday afternoon. She appeared to be better Saturday, and came to herself enough to inquire as to how and when she was hurt, and yesterday morning she seemed to be still improving, but the injured blood vessels of the brain suddenly gave way, and she sank into a comatose condition, from which she did not rally and death ended her sufferings. The funeral is to be to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m.

—C. X. Smith has been made Master of Transportation on the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac division of the Northwestern road, and enters upon the duties at once. He will have his headquarters in Fond du Lac, which will cause him to be sadly missed by his many friends here. Everybody who knows him will be glad that he has this honor of promotion. He deserves it, for he is first-class, head, heart and all, and while we wish his duties would call him oftener to Janesville, yet we join with many others in congratulating him on the good fortune which he so well merits.

Wonderful Cures.

REV. F. W. BUCHHOLZ, Waseca, Minn., used the ST. JACOBS OIL in the case of a lady of his congregation who had been bed-ridden with *Rheumatism for seventeen years*. She used the ST. JACOBS OIL for three days and was able to leave her bed.

MR R. SCHAEFER, No. 31, Brown street, Allegheny City, Pa., had the *Rheumatism for eight years*, and had used every known medicine without relief. A single bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL cured him.

GUSTAV A. HEILMAN, Esq., Editor of *Pittsburgh Daily Republican* suffered with *Rheumatism for two years*, and lay many a night unable to sleep on account of terrible pains. Two bottles of ST. JACOBS OIL cured him.

MR. F. WILKE, Lafayette, Ind., reports a case where a man suffered so badly with *Rheumatism that he could not move*. His legs were swollen and he had the most terrible pains. Twelve hours after the first application of the ST. JACOBS OIL the pains were gone and the swelling had disappeared.

MR. HENRY SCHAEFER, Millersburg, Ohio, was cured of *Rheumatism in the hips*.

MR. F. R. WITT, Cleveland, Ohio, *Rheumatism in the leg*. Cured after three applications.

MR. HENRY LEAR, Patriot, Ohio, had such *pain in his shoulder* that he could not move. ST. JACOBS OIL cured him after a few applications.

MRS. VRENA GUGELMANN, aged 59 years, living in Rochester, N. Y., *Rheumatism in legs;* could not walk. Used one bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL and felt, as she asserts, like new-born.

CHRISTIAN HANNI, Esq., Youngstown, Ohio, is full of joy over the wonderful cure of his wife by ST. JACOBS OIL. *For twelve long years she had suffered with Neuralgia in the head*, and often had the most terrible pains. Half a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL cured her entirely.

MR. WM REINHARDT, Elmore, Wis., reports as follows: ST. JACOB'S OIL is really a wonderful remedy, for I could mention dozens of cases where it has proved its magical influence. One case in particular I will state: I know a man who has suffered with *Rheumatism for the last twenty-four years*, and of late he could hardly move around. After using a few bottles of ST. JACOBS OIL he was entirely cured.

B. SEIM, Esq., South Adams, Massachusetts, writes: Allow me to inform you how much good ST. JACOBS OIL has done in this neighborhood. A woman had the Rheumatism so badly that she could not even attend to her wash. Three applications of ST. JACOBS OIL cured her. Her joy seemed to have no bounds.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, best accom-

THE KNIGHTS' NIGHT.

The Banquet to be Given at the Myers' House To-Morrow Evening by the Knights of Pythias.

One of the most notable social events of the season will be the banquet to be given to-morrow evening at the Myers' house by the Knights of Pythias. A large number have already expressed their intention of being present, and extensive arrangements have been made for the occasion. It is not to be exclusively full dress, and it is not designed as a showing of fashion plates, but the aim of the management is rather to make it truly enjoyable. The banquet is to commence at precisely 8 o'clock, and there will be no delay for any reason. The guests should bear this fact in mind, and should be at the hotel by half-past 7 o'clock at the very latest, in order to have time to lay aside their wrappings, and to exchange greetings, before being seated at the tables. The Knights and their ladies are to be at the hotel as early as 7 o'clock.

The guests will be met, on their arrival at the hotel, by the members of the Reception Committee. The gentlemen are expected to escort their ladies to the dressing rooms and cloak rooms on the second floor. The gents' check room and Knights' waiting room are on the first floor. The reading room has been set aside for the Knights' regalia, and the room adjoining that for the gents' coat room. The room adjoining the parlor will be thrown open with the parlor, and these will be used for a general reception room, and are to be handsomely and appropriately decorated.

The guests are to be seated so that the banquet will commence at 8 o'clock sharp. The arrangements for this have been most complete, and are such that the wants of each guest will be carefully attended to. The tables have been constructed especially for the occasion, are of uniform size, and will extend across the dining room. The toasts and responses are not to occupy more than thirty minutes, and the dining hall will be placed in readiness for dancing at 10 o'clock. The dance will be preceded by the grand Pythian march, in which the Knights will appear in full uniform and accompanied by their ladies, immediately after which the numbers of the dance will be called in their order.

All the arrangements are carefully made, and every detail is to be so closely looked after, that the whole affair will move off with machine-like accuracy, and the pleasure and enjoyment of each guest will be ensured. The gathering will not be so strictly dressy or so chillingly formal, as to rob it of enjoyment, for the aim of all is to make it a happy occasion to each participant.

The tickets are for sale now at the money order department of the postoffice, but to-morrow evening they will be for sale at the office of the hotel.

The bill of fare arranged for this banquet is one of the most elaborate ever known in this city. The feast embraces about one hundred dishes, and a more tempting array was never presented in this State than will be placed before the guests to-morrow evening. This may seem wild talk, but those who know the preparations that are being made vouch for the truthfulness of the assertion.

A NIGHT OF THE ROUND TABLE.

The Round Table was largely attended Saturday evening, and the session was both interesting and profitable. Prof. J. P. Haire conducted it, the subject being "The Revival of Learning from the Fourteenth to the Sixteenth Century." The leader gave a brief outline of the condition of learning in Europe from the decline of ancient learning to its revival. Miss Julia Stowe gave a very well written paper on the general condition of learning just prior to the revival, and some of the causes leading to it. Mr. B. F. Dunwiddie gave a concise and clear outline of the relation of ecclesiasticism, scholasticism and feudalism to the revival, showing how ecclesiasticism wielded such a power over the minds and lives of all Christendom as to prevent the growth of that National life, which is such a necessary factor in the progress of civilization. Scholasticism, by its discussion of subtle and profitless questions, tended to keep the mind of Europe in its then condition, but when the revival came, even this proved a help by the sharpening it had given to the minds of scholars, and the means afforded by the dissemination of the ideas of the reformation, by means of the universities established throughout Europe. Feudalism was hostile to national growth, and hence to the progress of civilization.

Mrs. Haire gave a sketch of the condition of the fine arts during the revival. Mr. Stanley B. Smith gave a sprightly, earnest paper on the results of the revival. He presented many valuable facts, showing careful research and skillful grouping. Rev. F. L. Chapel closed the study with some remarks concerning the relation of the reformation to the revival of learning. Between the various papers presented there was some informal talk, questions, etc., in which Rev. Mr. Sawin, Rev. Mr. Royce and others participated.

Among the Useful Toilet Articles

we notice a much liked preparation for the hair, possessed of properties so remarkable that no one who cares to own a clean and healthy scalp with beautiful hair should pass it untried. Its properties are cleansing, invigorating and healing, and after a few applications the hair ceases to fall. Dandruff and Humors disappear, and the hair grows clean, soft and silky. It keeps the head cool and comfortable and gradually restores the hair, if gray or faded, to the natural and life like color, beautiful to look upon. It is Parker's Hair Balsam that has won such popular appreciation by its many excellent and healthful properties. Sold in large bottles at only 50 cts. and $1.00, by all first class druggists.

CITY NOTICES

—10.—

—Dr. Burrus spends this week in his office, Lappin's block.

LOCAL MATTERS

—:o:—

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. dec18dawly

Ladies' and Gents' Stationery.

For a good article of Writing Paper, Envelopes Pens, Ink, &c., at reasonable prices, call at Sutherland's Bookstore. feb1dawly

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars, address as above. nov17dawly

The Famous Bethesda,

R. Dunbar's Celebrated Bethesda Water of Waukesha, Wis.—The marvel of the age and acknowledged by the medical world as a specific for diabetes, Bright's disease, and all kindred diseases. For sale by E. B. Heimstreet, Janesville, Wis. oct27d6m

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.* nov26deodawly

Millinery and Dress-Making.

Miss Mattie McCullough and Mrs Kate Keating wish to call the attention of the ladies of Janesville and vicinity to their Dress-Making and Millinery Establishment, No. 21 South Main Street, and all who want the latest styles and make up will not fail to give them a call. Our Milliner, Miss Maggie McKinney, in the Millinery Department, can show you some new and elegant styles of Bonnets and Hats which ar models of beauty. nov20d2w

Thanks

that there is no North, South, East, or West for SOZODONT. Every one with a mouth needs it. It is good for humans everywhere, in the homes in Texas, on the Plains, or the Pacific coast, and way up in the once disputed Aroostook region. Druggists keep it.

General SPALDING with his GLUE cemented North and South, never to be parted. It never cracks. dec1deodw1w

From a Well-known Druggist.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 9, 1878.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons:

Gentlemen:—About five years ago my wife was suffering considerably from female difficulties, and was recommended by Dr. Richardson, of Essex Co., N. Y., to try the PERUVIAN SYRUP, which she did, and derived so much benefit from it that she kept on with it, and in a short time was as well as ever. I have kept the Syrup for sale since I commenced business, and have had more confidence in recommending it (knowing what it has done in my family), than any other preparation on my shelves. Hoping it may always be found in the market, I am your ob't servant,

JAMES S. MOORE.

Sold by all druggists. Sold in Janesville by Prentice & Evenson. dec1deodw1w

COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY BUMP & GRAY GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, November 26.

Flour—Patent $2 00 per sack; St Louis $1 75; New Process $1 65; New Minnesota $1 50

RYE FLOUR—$2 25 per 100 lbs.

Buckwheat Flour—$3 50 per 100

WHEAT.—Winter, 1 00@1 07; Good to best milling spring 1 00c@$1 05; shipping grades 95@1 00

Buckwheat—No 1 in brisk demand at 85@90c for 52 lbs]

Wheat Bran—50c per 100; $8 00 per ton; Buck wheat bran 35c per 100 lbs; per ton $7 00

Meal—coarse, 80c per 100; bolted 85c per sack

FEED—80c per 100 lbs

MIDDLINGS.—70 ℔ 100 lbs. Ton $12.

Rye—in good request at 70@72c

Barley—prime sample 55@65c; common to fair quality 35@50c

Corn—shelled per 60 lbs, 33@34c cents, new ear or 75 lbs 30@32c

Oats—White 31@32c; mixed 30@31c

GROUND FEED—70c per 100 lbs. Ton $14

Timothy Seed—salable at $1 75@$2 10 per 46 pounds

Clover Seed—dull at $4 85@5 25 per bushel

Potatoes—Peach Blows 35@40c; other varieties 20@30c

Butter—good supply at 20@25c

Beans—dull at 60@1 00 per bushel.

Eggs—in demand at 16@18c fresh

HIDES.—Green, 6@7c; calf 8@10c; Dry, 12c@14

WOOL—Ranges at 26@29c; ¼ off for unmerchantable.

SHEEP PELTS.—Range at 40c@1 25c each.

LIVE STOCK.—Cattle $3.00@$4.50 ℔ 100 lbs; Hogs 3 40@3 60 per 100 lbs

Poultry—Turkeys 8@9c: Chickens 6@7c

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 29

WHEAT—No 2 spring wheat Cash, 1 21⅝c: No 3 spring wheat cash $1 09 c

CORN—No 2 cash, 39½

BARLEY—Extra No. 3 cash, @63 cents.

PORK—cash new, $12 00

LARD—cash $7 00

LIVE HOGS—3 50@4 35 according to grade.

BUTTER—30@35 28@30c 15@17c, according to quality

CHEESE—12@13, according to quality.

EGGS—Fresh @21c

HAY—Timothy No 1, at $13 50@14 00 ℔ ton; No 2 at 12 00@12 50

HOPS—35@45c

HONEY—Good to new choice comb in boxes at 16@18 cents.

SEEDS—Clover at $5 00 @5 60 per bu; Timothy at $2 45@2 55; Flax at 1 53@1 53

TALLOW—6⅜@7¼c No 1

WHISKY—1 10

BEESWAX—20@22c 12½@15c per lb, according to quality

WOOL—Tub-washed, poor conditioned and common coarse to choice medium, 44@47c; unwashed, fine, 31@33c; do, coarse to medium, 20@26c; fleece washed, according to grade and condition, 28@33c. Dingy, heavy and damaged lots sell at a discount of 3@5c per lb

Milwaukee Grain Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 29

Flour—inactive and unsettled

Wheat—opened firm and closed unsettled; No 1 Milwaukee hard $1 22¼c; No 1 Milwaukee $1 21½c; No 2 do $1 20¾c; November $1 20¾c; December $1 21c; January $1 23c; No 3 $1 08c; No 4 $1 02½c; rejected 95½c.

CORN—No 2 39⅝c

OATS—No 2 33 c

RYE—No 1 72 c

BARLEY—No 2 spring 74

PORK—mess cash new, $10 50

LARD—prime steam $7 15

CATTLE—Range at 2 00 to 4 00, according to quality and grade.

LIVE HOGS—3 00@3 80

SHEEP—Range at 4 25 to 2 40 according to condition and weight.

BEANS—1 75

BUTTER—Ranges from 8@30c.

EGGS—17@18c fresh.

CHEESE—9@14c.

New York Monetary Market.

NEW YORK, November 29

Money; 5@7 per cent.

Sterling exchange bankers' bills $4.80½ sight exchange on New York 4.83¼

Governments irregular

State bonds dull

Stocks active

For Sale!

At Gazette Counting Room,

A Beckford Knitting Machine

Which will be sold at a bargain.

10wtf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLumn are inserted at the rate of 5 cents per line. No Advertisement less than 25 cents. Four lines one week 75 cents

NEW BLANKS.

AFFIDAVIT FOR ORDER OF PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS, and ORDER FOR PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS IN CIRCUIT COURT. This blank has been carefully prepared by Judge Conger, and for sale at Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SET OF COUNTER SCALES as good as new. Price Ten Dollars. Call on GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON BLUFF STREET adjoining John Ehrlinger's. Will be sold on easy terms R. L. COLVIN, Agent.

SYR: HYPOPHOS
FELLOWS'
COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES
COMP: FELLOWS.

IS A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, &c, &c.

FELLOWS'
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites
SPEEDILY AND PERMANENTLY CURES:

Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will Rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action.

It acts with vigor, gentleness, and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients akin to pure blood itself. Its taste pleasant, and its effects permanent.

DEBILITY.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, *Chemist*, St John, N. B.

Dear Sir:—Having used your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for some time in my practice, I have no hesitation in recommending it to my patients who are suffering from general debility, or any disease of the lungs, knowing that, even in cases utterly hopeless, it affords relief.

I am, Sir, yours truly, H G ADDY, M D.

Sold by all Druggists. $1.50 per Bottle

Sold in Janesville by HEIMSTREET, Druggist. dec1deodw1m

F. A. BENNETT'S

Marble Works.

East Side of Exchange Square. Child's old stand. Being myself an experienced workman and employing no agents, I am enabled to sell work for cost of material and day wages for finishing.

Twenty-Five per cent. Saved

by trading with me.

F. A. BENNETT.

Janesville, Wis. 37wly

UNIVERSAL PASSENGER ROUTE

LAKE SHORE
—AND—
MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN
Railway
—:o:—
The Only All Steel Rail
DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE
—FOR—
New York,
Boston,
—AND—
ALL EASTERN POINTS!

Without Ferriage or Transfer. Direct Connections at

BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS

With the

New York Central and Erie Railways

F. E. MORSE,
Gen'l Western Agt. Chicago.
WILLIAM J. DAVIS,
Ass't Gen'l Western Pass. Agt. Chicago.
jan25dtf

Detroit Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway

THE
SHORTEST, CHEAPEST,
And Quickest Route to the
EAST!

STEAMSHIPS LEAVE DAILY,
Saturdays excepted,

Milwaukee,	depart	**7:30 p m**
Grand Haven,	"	**6:00 a m**
Detroit,	arrive	**12:20 p m**
Niagara Falls,	"	**8:30 p m**
Buffalo,	"	**8:40 p m**
New York, sec. day	"	**10:30 a m**
Boston,	"	**2:40 p m**

State rooms free on Steamers.

Only ONE NIGHT on the cars between Milwaukee and New York, Boston and principal eastern cities.

SAVING $3.00!

In railroad, and $2.00 sleeping car fare, 100 miles in distance.

☞ Tickets on sale at all principal ticket offices in the northwest, at Company's office, 395 Broadway, and at Dock office, adjoining Union Depot, Milwaukee,
HARRY BRADFORD,
Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.
my30d5m

U, S, MAIL AND STAGE!

Running Daily

Between Beloit and Janesville: leave Beloit at 8 a. m., leave Janesville at 4 p. m. Fare each way 75 cents for one person and ordinary baggage; for extra baggage small additional charges. Packages carried and errands done at reasonable rates. Leave orders at principal hotels or at Postoffice in either city.
C. H. BIBBINS,
Proprietor.
sep15dtf

AMUSEMENT.

Myers Opera House!
1 GALA PERFORMANCE 1
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 3. '79.
Attractions Extraordinary.
HAVERLY'S
NEW YORK
JUVENILE OPERA
COMPANY.
Direct from Haverly's New York Theatre.
50 TRAINED VOICES! 50
SELECTED CHILDREN
In their Charming Rendition of
H. M. S. PINAFORE
OR,
The Lass that Loved a Sailor!

POPULAR PRICES.

Admission 75 cents; Gallery 35 cents; Reserved Seats $1.00. For sale at Moseley's.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

T

Best Green Tea	70c
Best Black Tea	70c
Choice Japan Tea	50c
Best Japan Tea	60c

Our Best Japan Tea

Has a Fine, Delicate Flavor, full strength, a strictly Garden Tea, second to none in the city.

COFFEES.

We have a full stock of Coffees, and are giving

Special Bargains

To those wishing good goods.

—:o:—

Our Stock of

GROCERIES

Are all New and Fresh, and will be sold at the Lowest Prices, Those wishing good goods will find it to their advantage to call and see our goods and prices.

93 West Milwaukee St,
CLINE & BARNARD.
oct31d1y

CONSTITUTION WATER.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER THREE TIMES A DAY,

CURES BRIGHT'S DISEASE, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, GLEET, DIABETES, GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, CHILD-HOOD WEAKNESS.

For Female Complaints a Specialty.

For sale by all Druggists. Send for Circular.
MORGAN & ALLEN, 59 John St., N. Y.
dec1deow-18weow6m

My Treatment is Entirely Different from Other Physicians.

J. M. BRYDON, M. D.,

THE SCOTCH DOCTOR.

Has arrived, November 25th, and will occupy his old quarters at the Pember House until December 15th. Consultation free. Dr Brydon devotes his whole attention to the treatment of

Chronic Diseases

Some of which are Deafness, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Piles, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism Goitre, Tetter, Diseases of the Eye, Diseased Kidneys, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Tumors Heart Disease, Seminal Weakness, Liver Complaint, Impotency, Sciatica, Tape Worms, Pimples on the Face, Catarrh, and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Female Diseases a Specialty:

Those suffering from what have been deemed incurable diseases do not be led astray by persons who have never suffered, but go directly to the Doctor and get his opinion, as it will not cost you anything to do so. He can be found at his office at all times, including evenings and Sundays.

☞ Dr. Brydon will visit Janesville regularly every two months. Address all letters to Dr. J. M. Brydon, 157 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Inclose stamp for answer. 44wly

WanteD

—:o:—

A GOOD GIRL!

In a small family, who understands and can do general house-work. None other need apply. Call at Gazette Counting Room. nov29dtf

To Nervous Sufferers—The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains Back or Side, and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave.—The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

Price, Specific, $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00. Address all orders to
J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO.,
Nos. 104 and 106 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y
Sold in Janesville by Croft & Sherer, and all druggists everywhere. jy24dawly

BLANKS!

FOR

Constables' Accounts with Rock County

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

my16dawtf

NOVELTIES!

—:o:—

HOLIDAY GOODS!

NOW ON VIEW AT

WHEELOCK'S CROCKERY STORE!

CHEAP JOB LOTS OF

1800 Dolls and other goods must be closed out before January 1st.

oct13d1y

KID GLOVES!!

Opened this morning, full lines of Ladies DONNA MARIA in Street and Opera Shades, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

HARRIS' SEAMLESS, Street Shades, 2 and 3 Buttons.

ALEXANDRE, Opera Shades, 4 and 6 Buttons.

HARRIS' celebrated Provost 8 Button, Opera tints, very latest style with buttons on side.

We have also opened a large line of Gentlemen's Kid Gloves in Evening Shades.

This is the most complete assortment of leading brands and late styles ever displayed in this city.

McKEY & BRO.,
24 and 26 Main St., Janesville, Wis.
Sign of the Golden Sheep.

DRY GOODS

—:oo:—

McCLERNAN & CO.

Have just received their Fall and Winter stock of Dry Goods. Our counters are completely crowded and we now want to get rid of them. The best way we find to do this is to sell them cheap. Therefore we call the ladies special attention to our new style of double width Dress Goods called the Momie. These are the latest novelties in fashionable circles, and were the most prominent on exhibition at the late grand openings in Chicago. We sell all the leading colors, plum, dregs of wine, &c., at the low price of 31½c, sold elsewhere for 50c per yard. Matelasse and Basket Cloth in all shades, 10c, 12½c and 15c per yard. Alpacas in all shades 15c per yard. A nice line of plaid and figured goods at 8c per yard. Our $1 French Cashmere is the best in the world—so the ladies say. French Cambrics one yard wide 9c per yd. Standard Prints 5c. Linen Toweling 5c. Table Linen 20c. The best $1 Corset in the city; a nice Corset for 25c. A large assortment of Paisley and double faced India Shawls from $5 to $25. Woolen Shawls from $3 to $8. Blankets and Flannels at reduced prices. Great bargains in Domestic Goods and Notions.

CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS A large stock of Cloaks, fifty different styles, which we sell on commission at the following prices:—a $20 Cloak for $15; an $18 Cloak for $13; a $15 Cloak for $11; and so on down to a nice Cloak for $2. Ladies, remember we keep no old cloaks on hand, as we return what are left after the season is over. See our Circulars, latest styles and newest design. Goods trimmed with Silk Cord and Tassels.

McCLERNAN & CO.
Myers Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis,
aug28dtf

INVESTMENT!

—:o:—

Having obtained on old contract a Car Load of the

CELEBRATED BARBED WIRE!

known as Joliet or Stone City, guaranteed to be genuine Steel Wire and Steel Barbs, weighs one pound to the rod. I will sell a part of it at the unusually low price of **NINE CENTS** per pound, and to those who propose to use wire in the spring can assure them of a saving of from 15 to 30 per cent by buying now.

G. M. HANCHETT.

East Side Reliable Hardware Store. Blacksmiths and Wagonmakers goods a specialty. Big stock of Bob stuff. A few Coal Stoves left at old prices.

mar20dawly